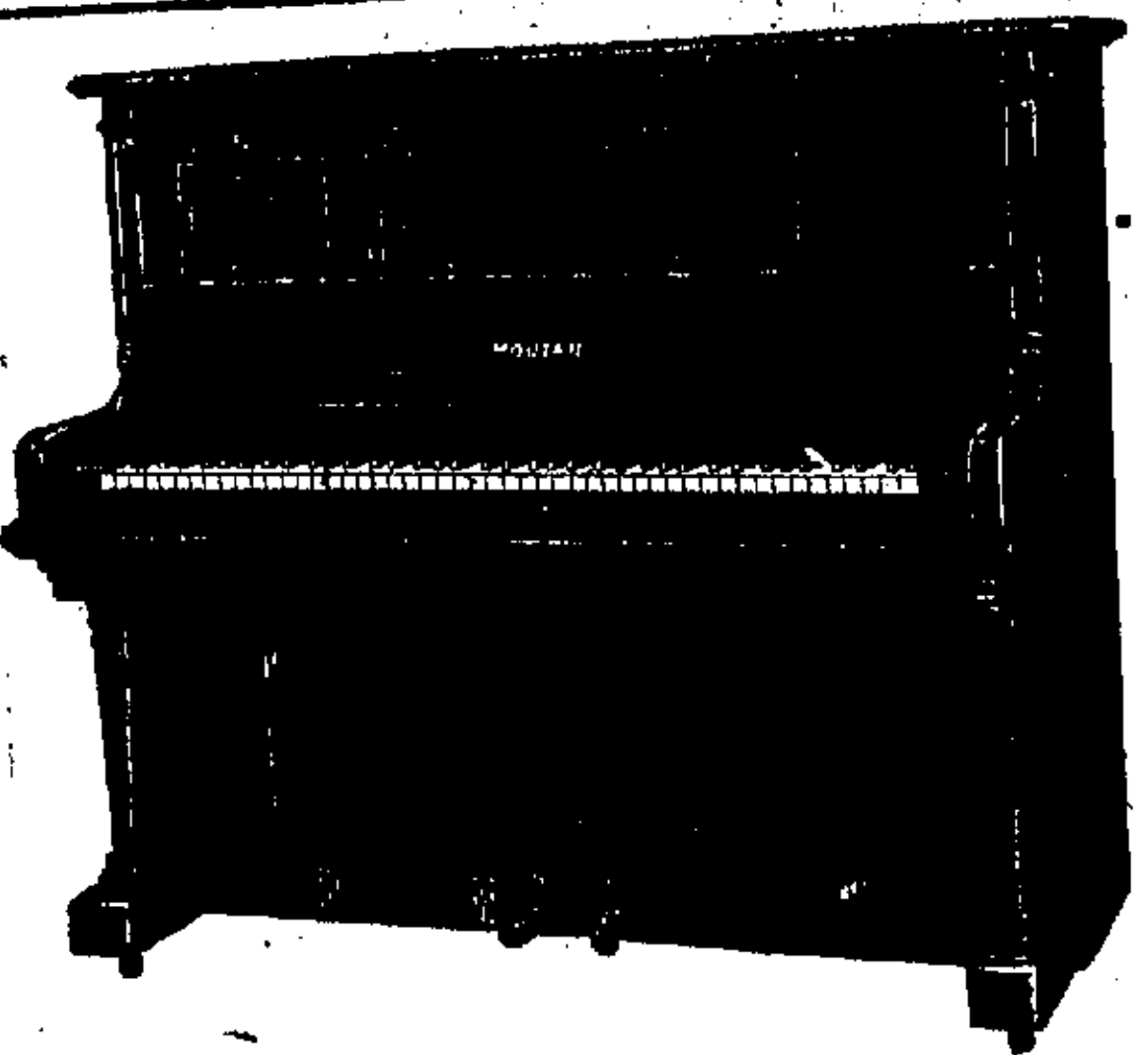


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April 14th, 15th and 16th, 1919.

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HONGKONG'S NEW GOVERNOR
FAREWELL PUBLIC DINNER IN
OBYLON.

The Hon. Mr. R. E. Stubbs, C.M.G., Governor of Hongkong, who left Ceylon for Hongkong on April 10th, was "wined and dined" by a representative gathering at the Galle Face Hotel, Colombo, on March 20th. H.E. the Governor, Brigadier-General Sir W. H. Manning, presided, and covers were laid for over 100. After the toasts of the King and the Governor had been drunk, the Hon. Mr. Ponnambalam Ramanathan, K.C., C.M.G., Educated Ceylonese member of the Ceylon Legislative Council, proposed the toast of the evening.

Mr. Ramanathan said:—We are assembled here to night not only to manifest our regard for Mr. Stubbs for the six years' of public and social service which he has done to the peoples of Ceylon, but also to congratulate him on his well-merited promotion as Governor of Hongkong, and to wish him long life, prosperity and success in his new sphere of work.

It must be gratifying to him to see that of those who are gathered around this table the vast majority—more than three-fourths—are Ceylonese gentlemen of light and leading. All the Unofficial Members of the Legislative Council, and the chiefs of our Banking, Commercial, and Agricultural Associations and other Europeans and Ceylonese of high position are here to acknowledge his integrity and devotion to duty and to wish him God-speed. It would have delighted us to have had the company of that section of able and earnest men of the Ceylon Legislature who think that their participation in tonight's function may weaken the cause they have at heart.

In a Colony like Ceylon, the GOVERNOR IS REALLY THE GOVERNMENT, for though the Governor is bound to consult the Executive Council in all matters of importance, he is free to act in opposition to such advice, and even in this case he is not bound to follow the advice of all the officers of the Executive Council. Furthermore, according to their oath of office, they are not at liberty to disclose anything that has occurred in the Council. Therefore no one outside it can know what opinion any member of the Executive Council has offered to the Governor. Though the Governor summons and presides over the Executive Council, he is not of it. He is thus free to declare to the public his policy and the reasons which necessitated it. As Colonial Secretary, Mr. Stubbs had to be the obedient servant and the mouth-piece of the Governor.

Our observation of Mr. Stubbs is that he is perfectly straight and frank. In manner and speech abrupt, he has no time for misleading phrases. He has admitted in Council that he himself and other officers of the Government have made mistakes. Not ashamed of mistakes in the honest discharge of his duties, he does not resort to the shifts of those who believe that they are always wise or try to leave that impression on others.

Mr. Stubbs, we believe, belongs to the order of quiet rulers, whose chief aim is to make the people comfortable and carry them along with him gently, as far as they would willingly go. He has not posed as an all-knowing man. We have not seen in him the vice of being too sure of his ground in a country that is full of new perspectives so different from those he knows in England. He has not taken the time to survey the funds of the people and wasted them, as previous rulers have done, on schemes which have little to do with the improvement of the people. They should be cared for before all others. They should be the first to be well fed, clad, housed and taught.

Our Gracious Sovereign George V. has brought home to us the great truth that the King of a country is the first servant of the people. If the moneys that should be spent on their amelioration in the first instance be spent on increasing the salaries of their servants, on building houses for them to live in better comfort and style than citizens of average competence, and on expensive works like the Colombo Lake Channel scheme, new asylums for the mad and so on, there will be little left for the direct betterment of the people.

We think that Mr. Stubbs' career in life is destined to make him better and wiser every year. He may well thank his stars—he is grateful to God—for his enlightenment in the toils of a father who was as intellectual as he was spiritual, and for his birth in England, which stands for freedom, equality of all men and uplift of the fallen—for his training in one of the greatest seats of learning, Oxford itself, famous for its course of humanities—for seeing in the College of the West the evils of irreverence, flippancy and materialism for entering upon the severe discipline of the office of H. M.'s Imperial Minister in charge of all the Colonies—for his travels to Eastern and Western countries on official duty—and lastly, for the six years of sojourn and hard work in this lovely Island, whose very atmosphere is steeped in philosophy and gentleness.

In the course of six years of association with him in public duty I have seen

GREAT CHANGES IN HIM.

Mr. Stubbs of 1913 is not of 1919, nor of 1918. He has grown in love and light, in broad sympathy and truth. "The growth is so mysterious, like the conversion of the sour juice of a fruit to sweetness, that I have evidence that he does not know the change in him! For, one day, while we were sitting on a Committee of the Council and discussing a man's case, he exclaimed: "Has any one seen me humane at any time?" "Yes, many a time," I said, "you have been humane without your knowing it." He seemed highly amused. From his point of view, it is all dry duty! Elsewhere, in the Legislative Council, when we were talking leave of him, I referred to his affability, to, and sympathy with, his subordinates. He does not feel a cubit high when they approach him. They feel comfortable in his presence.

He has raised the tone and aspirations of the members of the Clerical Service. He has strongly recommended wider openings in the Civil Service for Ceylonese, and I hope H.E. the Governor will give the Legislative Council an early opportunity to consider carefully in what respects amendments may be necessary.

It is not generally known how hard he has worked for the admission of Ceylonese recruits to the British Army, and for securing free passages and outfit for volunteers proceeding from this country. He is our best friend among the officials of the Legislative Council—the cause of higher education. He expressed in August, 1917, his hope that in a short time a University College would be established and that it would expand into a University before he left the Colony. Evil times, arising out of the war, befell us in August, 1917, and now that he is leaving us, we are in despair. But the silver lines of coming prosperity are already visible on our horizon.

He goes with certain knowledge that Ceylon has already begun its new career of good fortune. Standing on it, we congratulate him on his good fortune and wish him plentiful success in his sphere of work. We wish him and Mrs. Stubbs long life and prosperity. They have both worked together with extraordinary patience, perseverance and skill, not only for the welfare of Ceylon but also for the encouragement and comfort of the heroes who have been fighting for the Empire. Let us manifest our great regard for them. I propose to you the toast of the evening—honour, health, long-life and prosperity to Mr. and Mrs. Stubbs. The toast was drunk with musical honours.

MR. STUBBS' REPLY.

Mr. Stubbs, replying, said that a speech at a farewell dinner necessarily partook in some degree of a funeral oration in which somebody said the best he could of a deceased person. (Laughter.) Possibly the position of the deceased was to be envied in that he had not to reply to the speech. (Renewed laughter.) Continuing, he said that he felt it very difficult to express his feelings. His pleasure at being promoted to another Colony was very much qualified by his sincere regret at leaving this pleasant Island where, he was glad to think, he had been cured. With regard to abruptness in manner a large part of the blame might be attributed to the acoustics of the Council Chamber, where it was a great strain to catch what was said by a speaker on the opposite side of the table.

Mr. Ramanathan had hinted gently that they had occasionally had a difference of opinion in the Chamber. That was perfectly true, but it was only due to the fact that Mr. Ramanathan and he felt strongly when they felt at all, and then they felt it necessary to express their opinion in the most eloquent terms. Mr. Ramanathan and he, apart from their public appearances in Council, were the best of friends and they had worked together for six years. He was astonished in looking back on the six years to count the number of occasions on which they had agreed. When they had not he was quite prepared to admit that he was quite wrong. (Laughter.) But he had felt at the time that he was right and he had been quite prepared to stand by his opinion. He felt sure that Mr. Ramanathan felt no grudge against him on that account.

Mr. Ramanathan: No, not at all. Mr. Stubbs added that he would not follow Mr. Ramanathan in all his observations with regard to the Constitutional position of the Colonial Secretary and the other members of the Executive Council. Nobody would say from his public utterances that he did not agree with the policy of the Governor at the time. He had been brought up in a manner that carried on the most satisfactory manner. (Applause.)

He feared that he had done little of what he had hoped to do when he arrived in the Colony; but it was through no fault of his own but was the fault very largely of the German Empire. (Laughter.) A favourite project of his choice, which would have cost a few hundred rupees, was an institute for medical research which he considered to be most necessary for the Colony, for it would have enabled them to investigate the causes of diseases which, at present, played havoc in the country.

Concluding, Mr. Stubbs said that he parted from his Ceylon friends with the deepest regret. They would always occupy a very high place in his estimation. (Applause.) The Colony had treated him extremely well. He had spent six happy—though strenuous—years in working for it to the best of his ability, and he trusted that whatever the opinions of the gentlemen present and those not present might be, that he had succeeded in doing or not doing—he hoped that they would believe that every action he had taken since he came to the Colony had been actuated by a desire to do the best he possibly could for it. (Loud applause.) The gathering then broke up.

(Continued on next column.)

CANTON NEWS.

CANTON, April 13th.

SERIOUS SITUATION AT SWATOW.—A report from Swatow states that the importation of 20 cases of unsigned bank notes was discovered by the Customs officers the other day. The notes were bought in Japan by a certain military leader, through a foreign firm in Swatow, and were to be issued as military notes. As the importation was a breach of Customs regulations the Commissioner has refused to allow it. While the cases were being loaded on to a vessel, a body of armed troops rushed to the spot, pointed their rifles at the Customs officers, and forcibly carried away the notes. The matter was reported to the British Consul, who, after making investigations, referred it to the British Minister in Peking.

THE SHANGHAI CONFERENCE.—A Shanghai message states that the Peace Conference met on the 11th inst. Financial questions were discussed, and the envoys approved the demand to abolish the *link* on goods.

PEKING CABLE NEWS.—It is reported that Japan has agreed to Chinese and Japanese supervision of the Kachow Chaiwan Railway.

Chang King-yew, the Tsuchun of Hunan, has received two very large consignments of ammunition, which he ordered secretly from America last year. The matter is being investigated by the American Government, but it is too late to have the agreement cancelled.

Telegrams have been received in Peking stating that a Provisional Government has been established in Korea.

CHRISTIAN ENVOY TO PARIS.—Tau Him, Minister of Civil Laws to the Military Government, tendered his resignation to the Military Government, on being appointed the representative of Chinese Christians to make an appeal to the Paris Conference, demanding certain religious rights. Tau departed for Europe on the 6th inst.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE

[ORDERS ISSUED BY MR. J. W. FRANKS, D.S.P. (R.)]

COMMEMORATION.—P.S. 4 George Lee is commended by the Hon. Captain Superintendent of Police for prompt action when duty in arresting a smuggler on the 24th March, 1918. The offender was subsequently convicted and sentenced to 12 months' hard labour and 12 strokes with the birch.

TRAMWAYS.—Attention is directed to D.O. 81. Care must be taken that this order is strictly adhered to. April 12th, 1919.

PRESENTATION TO MRS. STUBBS.

The ladies of Colombo, representative of all communities, entertained Mrs. Stubbs to an "At Home" on March 20th. Mrs. W. H. Figg read an address, and at the conclusion of it, presented Mrs. Stubbs with a pretty pair of pearl earrings and a brooch set with pearls and brilliants. The address was enclosed in an ornamental silver casket and read:—

"To Mrs. R. E. Stubbs, "We the ladies of Ceylon have met here this afternoon to bid you farewell on your departure from the Island. "In wishing you good-bye we do so with mixed feelings. On the one hand, we share with you the pleasure of the knowledge that His Majesty the King has been pleased to appoint your husband to the important post of Governor of Hongkong. On the other hand, that pleasure is tinged with regret when we realise that that promotion means our being deprived of your society amongst us."

"We shall always look back with pleasure to the time you and your kind-hearted husband spent in Ceylon. You have endeared yourselves to all sections of the community."

"Requesting your acceptance of this token of our affection we hope that it may at times remind you of the many friends you have left in this Colony. Once more we wish you "Good-bye," and may you and yours enjoy all happiness and prosperity in the future."

MRS. STUBBS' REPLY.—Mrs. Figg and ladies, when I heard that you were giving me a farewell party it came to me as a great surprise and I really do not know what to say to you in thanking you but that I appreciate it very, very deeply. In saying "Good-bye" to you I feel I am leaving many great friends and—perhaps the best years of my life have been spent here. These six years have been anxious years, years in which we have all worked together for the common cause, and, I feel sure I am proud to say that we shall look upon them with happiness. I have had the pleasure of having my children here with me. But after this, as you know, I shall have to leave them in England. For both personal and official reasons they have been happy years. I very much appreciate your kindness to day and these beautiful gifts. They will be souvenirs of my friends in this Island. I hope sometimes you will remember us, and in years to come we hope to see you all again when we pass through Colombo. I can only say I thank you very much and "Good-bye."

TRADE REPORT.

EXPORTS

WOLFRAM ORE.—This market can be described as dead. Wolfram ore, for which there was a great demand during the war, was recently quoted at G\$7.50 per unit. This is practically down to the normal price of G\$6.00 a unit which obtained before the war demand raised it to as high as \$75 gold per unit.

BEANS.—The Bean market is very quiet. Kotosashi Beans were quoted f.o.b. San Francisco, during the past month, at between 8 and 10 gold cents, but dealers are not interested in buying even at 5 cents gold per lb.

WALNUT MEATS.—The importation of Walnut meats into America is more promising. A mixed assortment of halves, quarters, and pieces was recently quoted at an average price of 42 gold per lb.

EGG YOLK AND ALBUMEN.—The growing demand for China's egg products has created a large industry in the past few years, which shows possibilities of further expansion, because these products afford an excellent medium for reciprocal trade between the United States of America and China.

PEANUTS.—We are fully convinced that this trade is now absolutely in Japanese hands. The Shipping Conference for the Trans-Pacific route still ask an exorbitant rate of freight on shelled nuts, but the freight from Kobe to the Pacific Coast is considerably lower than from this Colony. The closing quotations are 30/32 at \$12.75 per picul, 23/34 at \$12 per picul, and 36/38 at \$11.75 per picul.

PEANUT OIL.—No. 1 at \$20.20 and No. 2 at \$19.75 each buyers.

CASSIA.—Saigon, 2/6/10 assorted is quoted at \$44.50 without business.

CASSIA OIL.—75/80 per cent. at \$27.50, and 80/85 per cent. at \$27.50 without enquiries.

ARABIAN OIL.—15 per cent. at \$105 is going begging.

TEA OIL.—Small business is reported at \$18.

WOOD OIL.—Chinese dealers have lowered their prices to \$20 without results.

TEX.—50 per cent. is quoted at \$95, 98 per cent. at \$95, and 96 per cent. at \$90, but there is no business.

LARD.—Prices have gone up to \$35 for new tins, stocks being exhausted. (Good business was put through last week.)

GALLNUTS at \$40.75 find no buyers.

STRAINED.—Business may be feasible at \$24.00.

HIDES.—Cows, 84 lbs., at \$94; and buffalo, at \$85 for 18/40 lbs. are in demand.

ANTIMONY.—Nominal quotation at last week's price.

RICE.—A spasmodic Cuban demand sprang up lately, but has since subsided. Japan exporters in Nipponland took advantage of the situation by sending ship-loads at considerably lower price than the local firms can afford to sell.

Siam Saigon rice, due to higher rate of freight, owing to the aforesaid demand, our market has risen and closes strong at:—

\$9.40 per picul, for Siam Garden.
\$9.10 per picul, for Siam Straights.
\$9.50 per picul, for Siam Usual.
\$9.70 per picul, for Siam Long.
\$9.90 per picul, for Saigon Round.

SPORT.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

HONGKONG LEAGUE—DIVISION II.

STAFF AND DEPARTMENTS, 4; S. CHINA ATHLETIC, 2.

This match, played on the Club ground on Saturday, did not start until 3.30 p.m., the Chinese having difficulty in raising a team. Several first-team players were called upon as a last resource to form the eleven. The ground was in bad condition after the recent heavy rains, the water lodging in pools in several places, and being the cause of plenty of amusement for the spectators during the game. From the kick-off, the Staff took charge of the situation, and Ellaby was soon prominent, testing the opposing goalkeeper with a stinging shot, which, however, was stopped and cleared. Skelton had hard lines shortly afterwards in being ruled off-side with only the goalkeeper to beat. The Athletic were rarely dangerous, Souler and Wain being able to stave off the half-hearted attacks before their goal was in jeopardy. Skelton opened the scoring for the Staff, netting after a prolonged scramble in the vicinity of the Chinese goal. Two more points at least should have followed, but the wretched state of the ground made good shooting almost impossible. The interval arrived with the Staff one up.

In the second half, Lau King Cheong, who had been playing on the right wing, went back to his usual position in goal. He was soon called upon to defend his charge, for the soldiers' forward line played up well, and gave him plenty of work. Ellaby eventually beat him with a lovely cross-shot, the pass coming from Street. Play was transferred for a while, to the other end, the Chinese forcing three corners in succession. "Hands" on the third, against Ellaby, gave the Reserves a penalty, which, however, was not used to advantage. Glenn saving in good style. The Athletic opened their account shortly afterwards, the centre-forward beating Glenn with a high dropping shot. The soldiers soon responded with their third goal, Street having little difficulty in finding the net after a hard drive from Ellaby.

He struck one of the uprights. Glenn was responsible for the fourth, a good shot from a Staff corner giving the custodian no chance whatever. In the latter stages of the game, the Chinese did most of the pressing, and the "centre-half" broke through, and with only the goalkeeper to beat, shot high over the bar at a distance of only six yards, missing an almost certain goal. Their determined efforts, however, were not without avail, the centre-forward beating Glenn with a good shot, which pipped just beneath the bar. This was the final goal of the match.

DOGS AND POULTRY. A VERY SUCCESSFUL SHOW.

MR J. G. KYNOCHE THE POULTRY CHAMPION

Although the weather was inclement on Saturday, it did not prevent a large gathering from visiting the annual Hong Kong Dog and Poultry Show, held on the racecourse. Amongst those present were H. E. the Officer Administering the Government, Sir William and Lady Rees Davies, K.C., Mr. Justice C. D. Melbourne, the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak and Mrs. Holyoak, the Hon. Mr. D. Landale, the Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell, Mr. H. P. White, Mr. and Mrs. S. B. C. Ross, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Dyer, Dr. Forsyth, Mr. E. V. M. R. de Sousa, Mr. H. B. L. Dowbiggin, Mr. T. E. Pearce, Mr. R. E. Bellios and M. Paul Kramer.

There were altogether 57 entries in the canine section. Although fewer than last year, it was admitted that, on the whole, a better type of dog was brought, the improvements being especially marked in one or two of the classes. The judging for which Messrs. A. Gibson, H. J. Gedge, G. W. Gegg, and J. F. MacCarthy were responsible gave more general satisfaction than at some previous shows. The championship for dogs was awarded to "Dunadoo Darkie," a fox-terrier owned by Mr. A. H. Taylor. The judges decided that the best bitch in the show was "Ch. Ricardo Belle," a bull-terrier, owned by Mr. Leo Longinotto's section was the sole judge of the poultry section was Mr. J. E. MacCarthy. The exhibits in each section were the best procurable in Hongkong. Several birds lost marks owing either to smallness in size, light eyes, faulty lobes, paucity of feathering, or hunchy feet. There were altogether 150 odd birds shown for competition in the several classes, and the judging, which commenced in the morning, occupied several hours. Mr. J. G. Kynoch was the most successful exhibitor, winning the Championship with his aggregate number of wins. Mr. J. C. Wong and Mr. H. B. L. Dowbiggin tied for second place, with Mr. A. Karmir only one point behind.

Mr. Leo Longinotto's decision to refrain from competition lent an added interest to the show. Mr. Longinotto exhibited his birds, which formed a welcome and interesting feature. They were from the Victoria Experimental Poultry Farm and were as follows:—Plymouth Rock Cocks. Winner of 1st prize, Victoria, B.C., January, 1918; ditto, Hongkong, April, 1918; special for best cock in show, Hongkong, 1918; 1st prize, Canton, January, 1919; special for best Plymouth Rock Cocks in show, Canton, January, 1919; championship, Canton, January, 1919. Plymouth Rock Hens. Winner of 1st prize, Hongkong, April 1918; special for best hen in show, Hongkong, April, 1918; winner of 1st prize prize, Canton, January, 1919; special, best hen in show, Canton, January, 1919.

Brown Leghorn Cocks. Silver Wyandotte cockerels, ditto, Buff Orpington cocks, ditto, ditto, Plymouth Rock cock, ditto, hen, White Plymouth Rock cock and hen, Brahma cock, White Crested Polish hens, Rose Comb Frizzle, Crested Frizzle, and Rhode Island Red Cocks.

COMMENTS ON POULTRY.

In the white Leghorn Cocks class Mr. F. H. Dillon's entry won well out of eleven entries. This bird was nice in size, had a fair comb, and good legs. Unfortunately it was not in the pink of condition, and its lobes were very poor. The second bird, had a neat and well serrated comb but small lobes and body; while the third bird was a medium specimen in rather poor condition.

In the section for white Leghorn hens Mr. M. B. Frost's exhibit won the prize. It had a good serrated comb, nice yellow legs and beak, but was a little coarse in lobe. Its shape was excellent, but it required more size. The second and third birds, although possessing nice combs and good coloured legs, were out of condition and small in size, with creasy lobes.

The winner of the Black Orpington Cocks belonged to Mr. J. C. Wong. A very pretty and massive bird, it had a broad back, nice cushion, and good feathering, but was slightly defective in its feet. The second bird ran the winner very close. Mr. H. B. L. Dowbiggin's exhibit, which won in the class for hens, was a large bird having no discernible faults whatever. The second bird was almost equally good.

There was only one exhibitor—Mr. A. Karmir—in the class for game hens and cocks, any variety, and naturally he carried off the honours. His birds were big and bony with plenty of reach, though the legs were a little faulty.

In the class for Plymouth Rock cocks, Mr. J. C. Wong's specimen, which won easily, was a magnificent bird, being nicely barred and having plenty of bone. Its weak points were the legs and the colouring of its feet. The second bird, although not so massive, ran the winner pretty close. Mr. J. D. Wilkinson's bird was adjudged best in the hen section. It was very massive and nicely barred, but here, again, there was a slight defect in the feet. The second bird, entries in the section for Langshan hens, Mr. Kynoch's exhibit won easily, though not so large as could have been wished.

Amongst the unclassified cocks Mr. E. V. M. R. de Sousa's Rhode Island Red was *facile princeps*. It had a good deep colour throughout, but required a little more size. The second bird

Langshan, was pretty, but the colour of its eyes was too light. The Silver Camper exhibit by Mrs. R. M. Dyer was a nicely pencilled bird, with a clear beak. The comb was not sufficiently serrated, however, and the lobes were slightly creasy. Mrs. Dyer's Black Minorca in the hen section had a good body, nicely serrated comb, and good lobes, and was in good condition. The Brahma, which came second, had good colour, but required a little more foot feathering.

At 5.15 p.m. the prizes were distributed to the winners by Lady Rees Davies, who was presented with a bouquet of flowers, in a silver vase, by Mr. G. W. Gegg, the Hon. Secretary, amid cheers.

THE PRIZE WINNERS.

The following were the prize-winners: White Leghorn Cocks. 1, Mr. F. H. Dillon; 2, Mr. J. G. Kynoch; 3, Mrs. MacMahon.

White Leghorn Hens. 1, Mrs. M. B. Frost; 2, Mr. H. B. L. Dowbiggin; 3, Mrs. M. B. Frost; h.c. Mr. H. B. L. Dowbiggin.

Black Orpington Cocks. 1, Mr. J. C. Wong; 2, H. B. L. Dowbiggin.

Black Orpington Hens. 1, Mr. H. B. L. Dowbiggin.

Game Cocks (any Variety). 1, Mr. A. Karmir.

Game Hens (any Variety). 1, Mr. A. Karmir.

Plymouth Rock Cocks. 1, Mr. J. C. Wong; v.h.c. Mr. J. G. Kynoch, h.c. Mr. C. D. Wilkinson.

Plymouth Rock Hens. 1, Mr. J. D. Wilkinson; 2, Mr. B. Bado; 3, Mr. J. C. Wong.

Langshan Hens. 1, Mr. J. G. Kynoch; 2, Mr. J. G. Kynoch.

Unclassified Cocks. 1, Mrs. R. M. Dyer; 2, Mrs. R. M. Dyer; 3, Mr. E. V. M. R. de Sousa; v.h.c. Mr. J. C. Wong.

White Leghorn Pairs. 1, Mrs. M. B. Frost; 2, Mr. F. H. Dillon; 3, Mr. H. B. L. Dowbiggin.

Black Orpington Pairs. 1, Mr. H. B. L. Dowbiggin.

Game (any Variety) Pairs. 1, Mr. A. Karmir.

Plymouth Rock Pairs. 1, Mr. J. C. Wong; 2, Mr. C. D. Wilkinson.

Unclassified Pairs. 1, Mr. J. G. Kynoch.

THE DOG SHOW

The most one can say about the dogs was that there were several extremely good specimens, and several poor ones. The opinion was expressed that Mr. A. H. Taylor's "Dunadoo Darkie," which carried off the cup for the best dog in the show, was one of the best fox-terriers ever exhibited in Hongkong. Those few who were surprised at the decision did not realise that "Dunadoo Darkie" is a new breed of fox-terrier, in which a long, well set head and nose is a recommendation that cannot be overlooked. Moreover, the dog was in splendid condition, and had the best ears among the fox-terriers, bunched. Its only faulty point a point that will be more evident next year is its hind legs, which are not as straight or firm as they should be. He was the only dog with the real fox-terrier tail.

Mr. Leo Longinotto's "Ch. Ricardo Belle," the champion bitch in last year's show, repeated her former success. She stood out head and shoulders above her rivals, so that there was no difficulty in awarding the cup. We hope next year the show Committee will offer a championship cup for the best animal in the show, either dog or bitch. It is probable that if such a cup had been awarded on Saturday it would have gone to Mr. Longinotto's bitch rather than to Mr. Taylor's dog, though another entry that would have had to be very seriously considered was Mr. Dowbiggin's unnamed Airedale. This dog has only been in the Colony about a month, and when he gets a good coat, will have all the points of a champion. He was undoubtedly one of the best pedigreed animals shown on Saturday.

As a class the fox-terriers were very fair. "Dunadoo Darkie" had the most points. Its forelegs were a feature, as were also its ears. "Priscilla," which won the fox-terrier's cup last year, is showing signs of age, especially in its gait. "Magnet," which was given third place, lost points owing to its badly shaped ears.

Seven "handsome" bull-dogs were shown, and though all, except "Mike," seemed rather long in the legs, they were considered excellent entries for Hong Kong. Not one of them had the arched legs or was quite ugly enough to get into a championship class at home. The judges found no difficulty in deciding that Mr. Wildin's "Mike" was the best of the bunch. It has a massive head, with a good protruding nose, and was very solid in the body. "Nannie," given second place, would have beaten "Mike" but that it showed a trace of internal trouble. "William Caratacus" was a very good dog, but lost points because it was too long in the legs. Mr. A. Ritchie's "Joek," which won in this class last year, was very highly commended—an indication of the better class of entry.

In the bull-terrier class "Ch. Ricardo Belle" had more points than Mrs. W. J. Hill's "Ricardo." The winner is a fine animal, one of the best bull-terriers ever seen in the Colony, and, probably, one of the best in the East.

There was no question whatever that Mr. Dowbiggin's unnamed dog was the best of the Airedales. In spite of the obvious signs of a recent voyage, it outpointed Mr. Pearce's "Mikey," which won in this class last year.

The Chow dogs were good as a whole, though nothing extraordinary. The winner was a real type of chow, and was shown in splendid coat. As a matter of fact, there was very little to choose between "Boris" and "Sandy," last year's winner, which the judges placed second on this occasion. Perhaps, "Boris" won on its more typical gait. "Punch," to which the judges gave third place, was not considered quite true to type. "Laidie" should grow into a fine dog.

The pointers were such an even lot that the judges took a great deal of time over them. There was scarcely anything to choose between "Prince" and "Victoria Tiny." Both had good ears and legs, and the opinion was that the cup went to "Prince" because of its slightly better condition. "Flora" is a fine-looking bitch, which is expected to do better next year. "Prince" is a good class of pointer.

All, except one, of the seven setters benched appeared to be in poor condition. Mr. Xavier's "Judge" was the exception, and, in spite of its being rather big about the head, the judges decided in its favour. Had Mr. Xavier's bitch "Snow" been in anything like show condition she would have carried off the premier honours, for she was undoubtedly the best type of setter with a gait that marked her out from among the others.

The judges met their most difficult task in Class H, the Japanese spaniels, or pugs as they are sometimes called. So many of the little dogs shown were so typical of their class and gave evidence of so much care that the judges had to go into every little detail before selecting four out of the nine from which to make their final decision. There was a great deal of walking backwards and forwards, whether as a parade for examination of the dogs' gait or the ladies' dresses is not certain, though both were a success. The decision hung in the balance for fifteen minutes. The judges finally gave the verdict that Miss Wildin's "Peggy" had it. "Peggy" won mainly on its splendid marking, for, in condition and coat, it could not be said to have been better than either "Kino" or "Chiyo," which were placed second and third respectively. "Peggy's" nose and eyes were added recommendations. Mrs. Harrington's "Chiyo" last year's winner, deserved better than third place, for it was in the pink of condition and was almost as well marked as "Peggy." Mrs. Quarles van Ufford's "Jimmie" attracted great attention because it was a miniature animal with the best gait of the whole bunch. Had it been in better show condition, "Jimmie" would have come at least second in this class.

Of the three spaniels benched, Capt. Mitchell's "Sammy" had all the outstanding points and there was no question that it was the best. The spaniels exhibited formed a new class this year. Last year "Sammy" obtained first prize among the uncatalogued breeds.

The class for uncatalogued breeds attracted only four entries, and they must be set down as poor. Being of four different descriptions, they were hard to judge. Mr. Ward's Samoyede "Rex," which was second last year, advanced to first place. Few favoured the retriever, which, light in eye and bone, was a poor specimen of a retriever.

THE PRIZE WINNERS.

Fox Terriers.—1, Mr. A. H. Taylor's "Dunadoo"; 2, Mr. C. L. Howell's "Priscilla"; 3, Mr. A. J. Davis' "Magnet."

Bull Dogs.—1, Mr. J. C. Wildin's "Mike"; 2, Mr. J. C. Wildin's "Nannie"; 3, Mr. G. H. Wilson's "William Caratacus"; v.h.c. Mr. A. Ritchie's "Joek."

Airedales. 1, Mr. H. B. L. Dowbiggin's "Ricardo"; 2, Mrs. G. Morrison's "Sandy"; 3, Mrs. W. M. Johnston's "Punch."

Pointers. 1, Mr. J. G. Kynoch's "Prince"; 2, Mr. Henry Humphrey's "Victoria Tiny"; 3, Mr. R. de Journal's "Flora."

Setters. 1, Mr. J. M. Xavier's "Judge"; 2, Mr. J. M. Xavier's "Snow"; 3, Mr. Henry Humphrey's "Jimmie."

Japanese Spaniels.—1, Miss Wildin's "Peggy"; 2, Miss Goldenberg's "Kino"; 3, Mrs. J. S. Harrington's "Chiyo"; v.h.c. Mrs. Quarles van Ufford's "Jimmie."

Spaniels. 1, Capt. Mitchell's "Sammy"; 2, Mr. J. M. Xavier's "Snow"; 3, Mr. Henry Humphrey's "Jimmie."

Breeds not Catalogued.—Mr. W. Ward's Samoyede "Rex"; 2, Mr. Weyler's Alsatian Police-dog "Binkie"; 3, Mr. Weyler's Alsatian Police-dog "Binkie."

Best Dog in the Show.—Mr. A. H. Taylor's "Dunadoo Darkie."

Best Bitch in the Show.—Mr. Leo Longinotto's "Ch. Ricardo Belle."

THE OFFICIALS.

Patrons.—H. E. the Officer Administering the Government (the Hon. Mr. Claude Severn, C.M.G.), and His Honour Sir Wm. Rees Davies, Kt.

Committee.—The Hon. Sir C. P. Chater, C.M.G., Commander C. W. Beck, with R.N.; Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Dr. Forsyth, Messrs. H. J. Gedge, Lon. E. V. M. R. de Sousa, J. F. MacCarthy, W. Pitt, M. S. Northcote, and G. W. Gegg (Hon. Secretary and Treasurer).

Special Stewards.—Messrs. B. L. Frost and F. H. Dillon.

Judges.—Dogs: Messrs. A. Gibson, H. J. Gedge, G. W. Gegg, J. F. MacCarthy.

Poultry.—Mr. J. E. MacCarthy.

The band of the 18th Infantry discoursed selections of music throughout the afternoon. Tea was supplied by Wiseman's Café.

PROPOSED INSURANCE AMALGAMATION.

UNION SOCIETY OF CANTON AND NORTH CHINA CO.

We are informed that an offer has been made by the Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd., to the North China Insurance Co., Ltd., with a view to the possible amalgamation of these two Companies, and subject to the consent of shareholders, a provisional agreement has been entered into and signed by the Chairmen of the respective Boards and by the respective General Managers.

The scheme for the fusion of the Society and the Company is as follows:—

The Society to issue new Gold shares (out of their capital which, when authorised, will consist of £2,000,000, divided into 200,000 shares of the nominal value of £10 each, on which the sum of £4 will be paid up on each share) and allot them to the Company's shareholders in exchange for their shares in the ratio of one and a half Gold shares in the Society for each one share in the Company.

The Society, in addition, to make payment to the shareholders in the Company of the sum of £5 Sterling in cash for each one share in the Company held by such shareholders.

We understand that, in the event of the proposed scheme being carried into effect, the Society will take over the whole of the Company's staff, but the entity of the North China Insurance Company, Ltd., will be preserved, its Head Office and Court of Directors, remaining in Shanghai as heretofore. In other words, the North China Insurance Company, Ltd., will remain an entirely separate Company, the only difference being that the shareholders will participate in its profits through the shares, which, if the amalgamation becomes effective, they will receive in the Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd., which Society will become the chief shareholder.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE POLICE RESERVE

(TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.")

SIR,—The Armistice was signed on November 11th, 1918, and men who have been demobilized from the Army since that date are arriving in Hongkong. The Hongkong Police Reserve Force, however, is still carrying on its arduous war-time work, though its chief has left on a holiday. Members of the Hongkong Defence Corps are now enjoying an easy time, but the Police Reserves are suffering not only duties but heavy fines and extra patrols for slight defaults.

In 1915 when the force comprised half its present number only two duties a month were detailed to each man. It has been generally noticed that a large number of men have not been seen on duty for some considerable time; these men, though only ordinary constables in rank, apparently have influence.

Substitutes (professionals in the force) are now holding out for \$5 for a single duty, as compared with \$2 before the Armistice. I know of cases in which married men drawing a meagre salary are paying substitutes in order to be free to take their wives and children to cinematographs and other places of amusement on Saturdays and Sundays.

Recently a P.C. was awarded C.B. Is that right? Has the Force the power to condemn a man to detention when duties are done gratis?

It is high time that some men who have the right to be demobilized—Yours, etc.,

"AWFULLY FED UP."

Hongkong, 12th April, 1919.

[The extra duties were imposed in order to release Regulars for the Front. Later, search supervision on the wharves was entrusted to the Reserve. The employment of paid substitutes is, of course, contrary to the regulations. The power to inflict punishments is given by Ordinance.—Ed., H.D.P.]

OPIMUM CASES.

At the Magistrate's, on Saturday, an old Chinese woman was charged, before Mr. G. N. Orme, with being in unlawful possession of two tins of prepared opium.

Defendant was arrested on the Canton wharf, and the opium was discovered concealed underneath her jacket.

Defendant stated that she brought the opium from Annam.

Mr. Orme fined her \$200.

A young Chinese woman was charged with being in unlawful possession of 6½ tins of opium.

Defendant, who was going aboard the *Fatchan*, was stopped by Sergeant Fallon. Her luggage was searched, and the opium was found concealed underneath the lining of the box.

Mr. Orme imposed a fine of \$500, with the alternative of four months' hard labour.

(Other Local News will be found on Page 6.)

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. FURNISHING DEPT.

HIGH CLASS
DRAWING AND DINING ROOM
FURNITURE.
NEW DESIGNS. BEST WORK.

TEAK FURNITURE
OF ALL KINDS
MADE TO ORDER.

SHIPS UPHOLSTERY
A SPECIALTY.

WE EMPLOY A TRAINED STAFF OF UPHOLSTERERS
AND CABINET MAKERS UNDER EXPERT
EUROPEAN SUPERVISION.

RENOVATIONS AND REPAIRS OF ALL KINDS UNDERTAKEN.

FIRST CLASS WORK at MODERATE PRICES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT! 9.15 p.m. TO-NIGHT!
Pathe presents

BRYANT WASHBURN

"THE GHOST OF THE RANCHO"

His old man threw him out of doors because he was wild; so he went to work and won a mighty pretty girl, and cleaned up a gang of bad men just to prove he had the right stuff in him.

That's "BRYANT WASHBURN" in this picture.

BOOKING AT ANDERSON'S.

MACARONI, VERMICELLI, NOODLES,
AND ALL KINDS OF PASTE.
AGENTS WANTED!!!
Special price for wholesalers and retailers.

Please apply to
CANTON NOODLE AND MACARONI FACTORY,
Manufacturers of the well known
"Poppy Brand."

Office:—21, OLD GILMAN STREET, Tel. No. 2398.
Manufacture:—19/23, ARGYLE STREET, Mongkok, Tel. No. K268.
Hongkong, March 3rd, 1919. [489]

Wm Powell Ltd.
TELEPHONE 346

GENTLEMEN'S HIGH-CLASS OUTFITTERS.
Just arrived

LIGHT-WEIGHT WORSTED & CASHMERE
GOLF HOSE

IN MANY SMART COLOURINGS INCLUDING KHAKI

COOL
SUMMER UNDERWEAR

Having placed our orders early we are able to offer our underwear at much lower prices than prevailing to-day.

INSPECTION INVITED.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

TENNIS TOURNAMENT.
OPEN DOUBLES CHAMPIONSHIPS

FINAL.
will be played TO-DAY, at 4.30 p.m.
(weather permitting),
on the Stand Court.

UNRESERVED SEATS:
Members ... 20 cents.
Non-Members ... 50 "

P. M. HODGSON,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, April 14th, 1919. [625]

LOST.

FOX TERRIER, four months old
White with Black Markings. If ward.
Apply to—
DR. SMALLEY,
No. 2, Chatham Road, Kowloon [618]

THE HONGKONG CO-OPERATIVE
SOCIETY, LIMITED.

(IN LIQUIDATION).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN in pursuance of section 188 of the Companies Ordinance of 1911, that a **GENERAL MEETING** of the Members of the above-named Company will be held at the Liquidators' Office, Mercantile Bank Building, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of May, 1919, at 2.30 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of having an account laid down before them, showing the manner in which the winding-up has been conducted, and the property of the company disposed of, and of hearing any explanation that may be given by the Liquidators, and also of determining by Extraordinary Resolution the manner in which the Books, Accounts and Documents of the Company, and of the Liquidators thereof, shall be disposed of.

Dated the 10th day of April, 1919.
C. A. ROZA, A.S.A.,
Liquidator. [626]

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER
OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a **SPECIAL EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING** of Members will be held in the **OFFICE OF THE CHAMBER, ROOM, CHARTERED BANK BUILDING, TOMBURROW (TUESDAY), APRIL 15TH, at 4 p.m.** to consider and, if thought desirable, pass the following Resolution:—

"That it is the desire of the merchants of Hongkong that this Colony adopt the 'Daylight Saving System' to the extent of one hour, from May 1st next until September 30th next, and that the Government be approached with a request to introduce the system by 'putting forward' the clock one hour at 12 midnight on April 30th."

By Order,
E. A. M. WILLIAMS,
Secretary.
Hongkong, April 8th, 1919. [606]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held in the Office of the Hongkong Jockey Club on SATURDAY, APRIL 26TH, at 12 o'clock Noon.

By Order,
T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course.
Hongkong, April 13th, 1919. [623]

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF
CANTON, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the **TRANSFER BOOKS** of the Society will be **CLOSED** from the 19th April to the 25th April, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.
Hongkong, April 11th, 1919. [618]

BRITISH TRADERS' INSURANCE
COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the **TRANSFER BOOKS** of the Company will be **CLOSED** from 19th April to the 25th April, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.
Hongkong, April 11th, 1919. [619]

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN
SERVICES, LIMITED.

BOARDING NOTICE of cancellation of accommodation booked for the Company's April and May sailings.

It is now informed that certain spaces of first-class accommodation will be available on the "EMPEROR OF RUSSIA," to sail MAY 1st, while accommodation on the "EMPEROR OF ASIA," to sail MAY 20th, will be entirely available. The sailing of the "EMPEROR OF JAPAN," MAY 14TH, is definitely cancelled as from this port.

Original holders of accommodation on the "EMPEROR OF RUSSIA," MAY 1st, will, if desired, be given passage on that date in order of original application, to the extent of accommodation available.

Original holders of accommodation on the "EMPEROR OF ASIA," MAY 20th, will, if desired, be given their original allotment. The undersigned will be glad to receive advice from all concerned as promptly as possible.

P. D. SUTHERLAND,
General Agent, Passenger Dept.
[601]

INTIMATIONS

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF
CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an **EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING** of the Society will be held at the Registered Office of the Society, Queen's Building, Hongkong, on FRIDAY the 25th day of APRIL, 1919, at 12 Noon, when the subjoined resolutions will be passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Society held on the 10th day of April, 1919, will be submitted for confirmation as special resolutions:—

1. That the nominal silver capital of the Society as existing when this resolution is confirmed be a special resolution be converted into sterling and that such capital so converted be increased beyond the sterling equivalent of such silver capital when such conversion takes place to the sum of £2,000,000 Sterling divided into 20,000 shares of the nominal value of £100 each.

2. That each of the issued silver shares of the Society of the nominal value of £250 each with the sum of \$100 paid up thereon be converted into five shares of the nominal value of £10 each with the sterling equivalent of \$30 Hongkong currency at the opening T.T. rate of exchange on the date this resolution is confirmed as a special resolution credited as paid up thereon and accordingly that 20,000 shares out of the 20,000 shares of the nominal value of £10 each constituting the capital of the Society so converted and increased be distributed by the Board to the persons who are registered as shareholders of the Society on the date this resolution is confirmed as a special resolution in exchange for the silver shares then held by them.

3. That the Articles of Association be altered in manner following, namely:—

By the insertion after Article No. 107 of the following Article

"107 (a). The Board may employ Employment of the funds of the Society which funds have been established pursuant to the provisions of Article 107 or any of them or any portion thereof (and that whether such funds or such portion as is proposed to be dealt with were set aside for a special purpose to which they are proposed to be applied or for any other purpose or not) in or for all or any of the following purposes, that is to say, in meeting contingencies, in equalizing dividends, in paying special dividends or bonuses in repaying improving and maintaining any of the property of the Society, and in or for such other purposes as the Board shall in its discretion think conducive to the interests of the Society and in regard to any such employment as aforesaid the Board shall not be bound to keep the reserve funds separate from the other assets."

By the insertion of the following Articles after Article No. 108:

"108 (1). Any general meeting of the Society at which a dividend or bonus is declared or sanctioned may make a call on the members of such amount as the meeting fixes but so that the call on each member shall not exceed the dividend or bonus payable to him and so that notwithstanding the provisions of Articles 19, 20 and 21 the call may be payable at the same time as the dividend or bonus and the dividend or bonus may, if so arranged between the Society and the members be set off against the call. The making of a call under this Article shall be deemed ordinary business of an ordinary general meeting which declares a dividend."

(2). After any resolution has been passed under the provisions of paragraph (1) of this Article the Board may arrange on behalf of the Society for the dividend or bonus to be set off against the call by authorizing any person on behalf of the members from whom such call is due to enter into an Agreement with the Society providing for such dividend or bonus to be set off against such call and any Agreement made under such authority shall be effective."

(3). It shall be no objection to any resolution made under paragraph (1) of this Article or to any call or arrangement made under such resolution or to such call or arrangement being made at the meeting at which the resolution introducing this Article and Articles 107 (a) was confirmed as a special resolution provided that due notice of the intention to propose such first mentioned resolution and to declare such dividend or bonus and to make such call shall have been given prior to the Constitutory meeting aforesaid."

108 (b). Dividends may be paid in Hongkong Currency at the rate of exchange for such rate of exchange as the General Meeting sanction: payable in the same or, in the case of interim dividends, as the Board may determine."

And the subjoined resolutions will be proposed as Extraordinary resolutions:—

1. That the difference between the sterling equivalent at to-day's opening T.T. rate of exchange of \$20 Hongkong currency and the sum of £4 be called up upon each of the 20,000 shares of the Society of the nominal value of £10 each into which the silver shares of the Society have been converted.

2. That a bonus dividend equal in amount to such difference as is referred to in Resolution No. 1 be and the same is hereby declared out of the Reserve Funds of the Society, such bonus dividend being payable to the persons who are registered as the shareholders of the Society on the date this resolution is passed and that such dividend in the case of each of such persons be set off against the amount due from him for call under Resolution No. 1 and be retained by the Society accordingly and that the Board be authorized to make the necessary entries in the books of the Society.

3. That the 16,000 shares of the capital of the Society be issued additionally, to the 20,000 shares referred to in Resolution No. 1 and that the sum of £4 be called up thereon and that such additional shares be offered in the first instance at a premium of £21 per share to the persons who are registered as the shareholders of the Society on the date this resolution is passed in the proportion of one additional share for each silver share previously held and upon the footing that the sum of £4 called up plus the £21 (making together £25 per share) shall be paid to the Society or accepted of the offer, and that such offer be

made by notice specifying the number of shares to which such persons are entitled and limiting the time within which the offer if not accepted by payment will be deemed to be declined to the 23rd May, 1919, and that the Board be empowered to dispose of the shares not taken up in response to such offer as they consider expedient in the interests of the Society.

4. That the 16,000 additional shares referred to in Resolution No. 3 participate in all dividends declared after the next Annual General Meeting of the Society pro rata with the 20,000 shares referred to in Resolution No. 1.

Dated the Eleventh day of April, 1919.
By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager. [620]

NATIONAL LOAN OF THE THIRD
YEAR OF THE REPUBLIC (1914).SECOND ANNUAL DRAWING OF
BONDS.

SUBSCRIBERS to the above LOAN are hereby notified that arrangements have now been made to proceed with the redemption of the Loan, and that the Second Drawing of Bonds will take place on May 15th next. The date of payment with a list of the numbers of Drawn Bonds will be announced in a subsequent notification.

F. A. AGLEN,
Inspector General of Customs. [611]

THE CHINA LIGHT AND POWER
COMPANY, LIMITED.

(IN LIQUIDATION).

NOTICE.

THE LIQUIDATOR is unable to send the necessary forms of Claim to Shares in the new Company to the undermentioned Shareholders as no addresses have been Registered. If no application in respect of such Shares is made by the prescribed dates (January 24th, 1919 or April 30th, 1919, as the case may be) the right to take up the New Shares will lapse and such Shares will be dealt with in accordance with the Agreement between the Company and the new Company.

Dated the Eighth day of January, 1919.

Shareholders	Chinese No. of Shares	No. of Shares
Leung Po Yee 宜普樂	100	14679/14778
Poon Yuen Chuen 存源潘	20	181/800.
do.	50	1/80, 31/40, 01/70.
Lo Tai Goon	300	301/400, 1161/11613, 30501/30600, 30501/31300, 30401/30500, 30601/30800, 31801/31900
do.	500	30401/30500, 30601/30800, 31801/31900
do.	500	31701/31800, 31801/32200, 32301/32700
do.	50	1274/12796
do.	50	12797/12848

H. F. CAMPBELL,
Liquidator. [197]

WANTED.

WANTED CAPTAIN for British Steamer.

Apply—
GERMINE CIGAR STORE,
18, Nathan Road,
Kowloon. [577]

TO LET

"DERRINGTON" No. 8, Peak Road, Furnished from 1st June 8 Rooms and 2 Tennis Courts.

Apply to—
LINDSEAD & DAVIS,
Alexandra Buildings. [613]

TO LET

NO. 102, THE PEAK, 6-Roomed House at the Peak.

Apply to—
FERDY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING [622]

TO LET

From 16th April 1919.

1ST FLOOR, No. 33, NATHAN ROAD Kowloon, (Dairy Farm Co.'s Premises).

Apply to—
SECRETARY,
The Dairy Farm, Ice & Cold Storage Company, Ltd. [408]

TO LET

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE COMPANY, LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings. [61]

THE PEAK.

FOR SALE—A FIVE-ROOMED Residence.

For particulars apply to—
"K.Y.Z."
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [444]

FOR SALE AT THE PEAK.

NO. 2, MOUNTAIN VIEW.

Apply to—
H. E. POLLOCK,
"Piccolo" Buildings. [414]

INTIMATION

DEWAR'S
WHISKIES

EXTRA SPECIAL

IMPERIAL

INSTITUTE

AND

WHITE LABEL.

SOLE AGENTS:

A. S. WATSON &
CO., LTD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

TRI, GIC.

BIRTH.

ALABASTER.—At Rosecombe, Hants, on February 20th, the wife of Bt. Major E. O. ALABASTER, R.E., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

JONES.—At the British Consulate, General, Shanghai, and afterwards at Holy Trinity Cathedral, on April 4th, FRANK W. JONES, manager of the Shanghai Garage Co., to Miss BEATRICE SOLLY, sister of the late British Postmaster, Shanghai.

DEATHS.

BLUNT.—At Rouen, from pneumonia, on February 16th, Captain HAROLD E. BLUNT, M.C., Sussex Yeomanry, late of Peking.

HAYWARD.—At China Inland Mission House, London, on February 20th, of heart failure, JOHN NEAL HAYWARD, formerly Treasurer of the Mission in China, recently Secretary in London, aged 60.

LAYERS.—At Alverstoke, on February 22nd, PERCY FRANCIS LAYERS, of Shanghai, aged 57.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VEXE ROAD, C. LONDON OFFICE: 121, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, APRIL 14TH, 1919.

CHINA AND EXTRA-
TERRITORIALITY.

If all the reports be correct, and they are so unanimous on this point that it is difficult to believe otherwise, one of the principal demands that the Chinese delegates will make at the Peace Conference will be for the abolition of extra-territoriality. We have never questioned the theoretical desirability of this change—it has, indeed, been formally admitted by Treaty—but, unfortunately, it is impossible to overlook the practical difficulties that stand in the way. Like many other reforms, excellent though they would be if made when the time is ripe, any premature action would be fatal, and the abolition of extra-territoriality at too early a date would, we are convinced, be fraught with grave peril. By the Mackay Treaty Great Britain has bound herself "to relinquish her extra-territorial rights when she is satisfied that the state of the Chinese laws, the arrangement for their administration, and other considerations warrant her in so doing." We wonder whether any wealthy Chinese merchant who has been involved in a case in his own courts would contend that the

arrangements for the administration of justice are so perfect that foreigners could safely dispense with this right. The Chinese merchant would, in all probability, express regret that he had not this right himself. In passing, we may notice a curious objection to the form of this article that is raised by Dr. M. T. Z. TYAN in his book "China's New Constitution and International Problems." He suggests that to make the consent to the abolition of extra-territoriality perfect it should have been coupled with either a probationary time-limit clause or an honour clause. What exactly he means by this latter alternative we can hardly comprehend; we should have thought that honour and good faith were implied in every article of every Treaty, though there certainly is evidence that this implication is not always regarded very seriously by the Chinese Government, as witness its attitude towards its Treaty obligations on mining, reform of weights and measures, and the coinage system. As for the probationary time-limit, we do not see what useful purpose this would serve; extra-territoriality is to be abolished on the fulfilment of a definite condition precedent, whether this end be attained in five years or fifty. On this point, again, Dr. TYAN is singularly unfortunate in his argument. "In proof of this," he says, "we may remember the spirit of the Sino-British campaign against the growing importation, and consumption of opium, which, begun in December, 1907, and scheduled to be spread over ten years, was finally crowned with success in April, 1913." Yet, in 1919, opium is still being grown on a large scale in many parts of China, and even with official recognition.

The last few years have brought into the strongest relief a new argument against the abolition of extra-territoriality—or one, at least, that has not received much attention heretofore. Such features as the absence of trial by jury, the torture of prisoners, and the venality and poor qualifications of judges have always been recognized as cogent reasons for the retention of extra-territoriality, but all these are trifling in comparison with the position under martial law. Nowadays any Tuchen declares martial law when he feels so disposed; and under this martial law makes any regulations he wishes, absolutely unfettered by the civil authority, and fixes arbitrarily the penalty for breach of these regulations. Without extra-territoriality, foreigners in Hanan would be at the mercy of CHANG CHING-YAO; in any one of the belligerent provinces they would be summarily and arbitrarily mulcted in any levy on capital that the local General felt disposed to make to replenish his military chest; there would even be no legal reason to prevent their being haled off and made to act as baggage coolies for the advancing (or, more probably, retreating) troops. Without extra-territoriality foreigners would stand in exactly the same position as Chinese, to whom all these, and many more, are normal incidents of martial law. Extra-territoriality is, therefore, the only safeguard that foreigners have against such despotic treatment. With such a state of affairs, can Messrs. LU CHENG-HSIANG and C. T. WANG hope to make out a shadow of a case for foreigners giving up their

Treaty privileges in this respect? We are sorry to have to say it, but we think the obstacles to the abolition of extra-territoriality are greater now, in this 8th year of the Republic, than they were before the Revolution. It will take many a year to efface from the memory of the Powers the things that have been done in China under martial law.

AN IMPORTANT MERGER.

The proposal of the Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd., to effect an amalgamation with the North China Insurance Co., Ltd., of Shanghai, following so closely upon the Society's scheme for the conversion of its capital from silver to gold, is of particular interest. The North China Insurance Co.'s capital consists of 10,000 shares of £15 each, of which 25 has been called and paid up. If the provisional agreement is ratified by the shareholders, the Union of Canton will pay out £20,000 in cash and issue a further 10,000 of its new gold shares. Assuming that the increase in its authorised capital to £3,000,000 and the other recommendations of its Directors are finally confirmed, its issued capital will be 11,000 shares of £10 each, or £1,100,000, on which \$444,000 will stand as paid-up capital.

The Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd., has been more than over the fore of late, and it may be doubted whether any Company in any part of the world has given

evidence of post-war activities at such an early stage. The difficulties attending insurance in war-time are well-known to those who have dealings therewith, and it should afford great satisfaction to all connected with the Union to see that while giving unparalleled service to the public generally it constantly bears in mind the interests of its shareholders. A review of the Society's reports for the last ten years makes astounding reading, and the annual report covering the twelve months ended December 31st last, which should shortly be published, is no doubt being looked for with more than usual interest in view of the fact that it will complete the figures appertaining to the serious times from which Great Britain and the allied nations have emerged so victoriously.

The final of the Open Doubles Championship in the Tennis Tournament will be played this afternoon.

The operation of the Merchant Shipping (Convention) Act of 1914 has been further postponed until July 1st, 1919.

The Easter vacation extends from April 14th to April 24th, inclusive. The next Criminal Sessions will be held on April 25th.

Three cases (two deaths) of bubonic plague and three cases (one death) of cerebro-spinal fever were reported in the Colony on Saturday.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending 28th March amounted to 78,414 tons and the sales to 51,045 tons.

A Chinese was sentenced by Mr. R. E. LINDSEY, on Saturday, to ten months' hard labour, for breaking into a house and stealing three pairs of trousers.

Mr. G. T. LLOYD, formerly of Hongkong and latterly editor of the *Shanghai Times*, has acquired *The Stage and Weekly Cinema Review*, which, early in May, will appear as *Lloyd's Weekly*, Shanghai.

Capt. W. B. A. MOORE, R.A.M.C., of the Government Civil Hospital, who has been stationed at Basra, for some time, writes on March 14th that he hopes soon to be leaving Mesopotamia, presumably, for England.

The engagement is announced between Robert O. HUTCHISON, of the Hongkong Civil Service, eldest son of Mr. H. W. HUTCHISON, of Kirkcaldy, and Rosa Blenheim, daughter of Mrs. Joseph Jupp, of Farnham, Surrey.

The fees charged by the Sanitary Department for conveying private patients from their homes to the Hospital are:—\$2 on the lower and \$4 on the upper levels for a hand ambulance, and \$3 for a motor-ambulance.

H.E. Sir CHARLES ELIOT, H.M. High Commissioner in Siberia, is paying a short visit to Hongkong and is staying at Government House. Sir Charles returns to Vladivostok next week to resume his duties there.

Messrs. SHAWAN, TOMES & CO., the agents for the Yangtze Insurance Association, Ltd., have received a cable from their head office in Shanghai intimating that the Association has declared a dividend of \$21 per share and added \$250,000 to the reserve fund.

Orders have been issued for the cruisers and other warships of the East Indies Squadron and the China Squadron to be re-painted white—once the familiar colour of all ships east of Suez. During the war the ships of those squadrons were painted the grey colour of the ships on home service.

A Chinese, banished from Hongkong for ten years, returned to the Colony last June and was sentenced to 9 months' hard labour for larceny. When he came out of goal on Saturday, he was re-arrested on a charge of returning from banishment and sentenced by Mr. Lindsey to another 9 months' hard labour.

Following an armed robbery in Tytam Tai, Chinese was arrested by Sergeant McTulloch and produced before Mr. G. N. ORME at the Magistracy, on Saturday, for being in unlawful possession of a chopper. The man is suspected to have participated in the armed robbery. Mr. Orme sentenced him to six weeks' hard labour.

It is officially announced that commercial and personal telegrams are now allowed with Black Sea ports, including the hinterland not in Bolshevik occupation. This means, roughly, that communication is allowed with the old Russian Province of Caucasus, the towns of Taganrog and Novocherkassk, and the whole of the Crimea.

The second meeting of the Hongkong Gymkhana Club will be held at Happy Valley on Saturday, April 26th. The programme contains several items, including a Judgment-of-Pace competition, with ladies' nomination. The jockeys will ride in fancy costume, and souvenirs will be presented to the ladies nominating the three most amusing costumes.

Shanghai is going to save daylight this summer, (says the *N.Y. Daily News*). All the local Chambers of Commerce, including the Chinese, all the banks, the Municipal Council and the Consular Body, are in favour of the clock being put forward, and, as a result, a letter is being sent by the British Chamber of Commerce to the Commissioner of Customs informing him of this.

For the benefit of the C.M.L., the children of the Naval Yard are working hard to produce an up-to-date pantomime "Aladdin and his wonder lamp," under the able leadership of Mrs. Neighbour. Six scenes in two parts, with the latest songs and dances, lovely dresses, and a beauty chorus assure a success. The first performance will take place at the Naval Yard theatre on Friday, the 25th inst., and the second on Saturday, the 26th inst. The performance is under distinguished patronage.

PEACE TREATY ALMOST READY:

ALLIED AGREEMENT ON QUESTION OF INDEMNITIES:

EXTRAORDINARY CROP OF RUMOURS IN PARIS.

ALLIES EVACUATE ODESSA:

NUMEROUS SUCCESSES AGAINST THE BOLSHEVIKS.

THE BRITISH ARMIES' DEBT TO THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE PEACE CONFERENCE

—WAIT AND SEE—

PARIS, April 6th.

Mr. Lloyd George, interviewed in Paris, emphatically declared that there was no difference of opinion among the negotiators, but they were often faced with technical difficulties, which could only be solved after a thorough examination.

For example, as regards reparation, the Allies had one common principle, namely, that Germany must pay to the last penny that she was able to pay, but it was insufficient to draft a note and present it to the enemy. It was necessary to demand guarantees, to study methods of payment, and be in a position to say to the enemy, when he pleaded insufficiency of his resources, that he must do this and give that.

That meant some difficult work which was complicated by the fact that the most capable experts did not agree on methods of liquidation or the assets to be collected.

Mr. Lloyd George, replying to a remark by his interviewer that the public was unable to understand why, before everything else, Germany was not presented with a bill and compelled first of all to acknowledge her debt, said:—

"Who says we are not doing that? Who says we have not decided on that. Can the people not wait until we have finished and judge our work instead of our intentions? Let the public wait a few days. It would then be able to give its views, not on rumours but on facts."

INDEMNITIES.

LONDON, April 10th.

Mr. Lloyd George's telegram to Mr. Kennedy Jones was in reply to a telegram signed by over 200 members of the House of Commons declaring: "The greatest anxiety exists owing to persistent reports from Paris that the British delegates, instead of formulating the complete financial claims of the Empire, are merely considering what amount can be exacted from the enemy. Our constituents expect that the first action of the delegates will be, as you repeatedly stated in your election speeches, to present the bill in full, make Germany acknowledge the debt, and then discuss the ways and means of obtaining payment."

The telegram was sent on the initiative of Mr. Kennedy Jones and seven other Unionists with a view to "strengthening the hands of the Prime Minister."

TREATY WILL SHORTLY BE READY.

PARIS, April 8th.

Mr. Bonar Law has arrived here to confer with the British delegates on the final terms of the Preliminary Peace Treaty. His arrival is regarded as an indication that actual decisions on the main points of the Treaty have been reached.

The fact that President Wilson cabled to Washington instructing the Navy Department to send the liner *George Washington* to Brest is being regarded as confirming the belief that the Treaty will shortly be ready.

WHY IS PRESIDENT WILSON RETURNING?

LONDON, April 9th.

President Wilson's request to Washington to hasten the departure of the liner has occasioned an extraordinary crop of rumours in Paris.

The request is interpreted by the French Press and by American correspondents as an indication of his dissatisfaction at the course of the discussions, and a hint that he is prepared to quit the Conference, unless it gets back to his "Fourteen Points" and the Armistice terms, which he feels have been recently ignored.

On the other hand, Reuter's correspondent in Paris learns that the situation in America imperatively requires the presence of the President, who is receiving constant appeals from his political supporters to return.

It is pointed out that President Wilson's signature to the Peace Treaty is unnecessary. Mr. Robert Lansing and Colonel House are fully empowered to represent him at the Conference. PRESIDENT WILSON'S HOMEWARD JOURNEY.

PARIS, April 11th.

President Wilson has ordered the transport *George Washington* to depart for France at the earliest time possible.

The Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Mr. F. Roosevelt, has announced that the transport *George Washington* will leave on Friday, April 18th—*American Wireless*.

THE "GEORGE WASHINGTON" LEAVES FOR BREST.

WASHINGTON, April 8th.

The sailing of the *George Washington* has been altered from April 14th to April 11th.

GENERAL SMUTS RETURNS TO PARIS.

PARIS, April 9th.

General Smuts has arrived here. Probably, Mr. Lloyd George will return to England next week to speak in the House of Commons on April 16th on the work of the Peace Conference, returning to Paris the next day.

THE FATE OF THE EX-KAISER.

ALLIED DISAGREEMENT.

PARIS, April 8th.

The Council of Four this afternoon discussed the question of responsibility for the war.

French diplomats affirm that Great Britain and France agree that the ex-Kaiser is legally guilty and that his extradition must be demanded, and that he must be brought before an International Court. America, however, whilst admitting the ex-Kaiser's responsibility, does not countenance the taking of legal proceedings against him. It is hoped, a *vid media* will be found.

RIOTING IN BOMBAY. FOOD CONTROLLER'S OFFICE ATTACKED.

BOMBAY, March 27th.

Discontent among the retail dealers of grain resulted in rioting. Two thousand dealers, armed with bamboos, attacked the office of the Assistant Food Controller and assaulted a Parsi assistant.

A Police enquiry is being held. Up to the present there have been no arrests.

OVERSEAS TROOPS.

A TRIUMPHAL MARCH THROUGH LONDON.

In the House of Lords, replying to Lord Denman and Lord Stanhope, Viscount Peel said that it had been decided that there would be a triumphal march of the Overseas troops through London, but, pending the working out of particulars, he was unable to announce the precise date. He would take into consideration whether the march should consist of complete units with guns, transport and everything.

Viscount Harcourt hoped that no time would be lost, as thousands of Australians and Canadians were leaving for Home daily. He hoped that representatives of troops from the Crown Colonies, many of whom were coloured, as from the West Indies, would be included, in order to receive a tribute to the sacrifices they made.

Viscount Peel said that the Government quite appreciated the point that Overseas troops included men from the Crown Colonies.

BRITISH ARMIES' DEBT TO THE EMPIRE.

STIRRING DESPATCH BY SIR DOUGLAS HAIG.

LONDON, April 10th.

Sir Douglas Haig, in a despatch dated March 21st, describes the advance of the British forces into Germany and the occupation of the Cologne bridgehead.

He briefly reviews the chief features of military interest in the operations of the British Armies on the West Front during the time he commanded them, and thanks those able and gallant officers who assisted him in the task.

Dealing with the new Armies, Sir Douglas Haig says that the whole Empire may be proud of the achievement of building up successfully, in the very midst of war, great new armies on more than the continental scale, capable of beating the best troops of the strongest military nation before the war.

That we were able to accomplish this stupendous task was due partly to the loyalty and devotion of our Allies, and the splendid work of the Navy, but mainly to the wonderful spirit of the British race everywhere in the world.

At the outset, lack of instinctive discipline placed our new troops at a disadvantage, but during the last two years the discipline of all ranks of the new Armies, from whatever part of the Empire they came, was excellent.

The Universities and Public Schools of the Empire had again proved that they were unrivalled in the formation of character, which is the root of discipline.

Not that the Universities and Public Schools enjoyed the monopoly of the qualities of making good officers. The life of the British Empire had generally proved sound under the severest tests, and while giving the men whom it was an honour for any officer to command, it furnished officers of the highest standard from all ranks of society and all quarters of the world.

Promotion had been entirely by merit. The highest appointments were open to the humblest, provided they had the necessary qualifications of character, skill and knowledge.

Many instances could be quoted of men who from civil or comparatively humble occupations had risen to important Commands. For example, a schoolmaster, a lawyer, a taxi-cab driver, and an ex-Sergeant Major had each commanded Brigades, while an editor had commanded a Division.

Sir Douglas Haig concludes with a "very warm and sincere acknowledgment of the great debt of all ranks of the Armies in France to our kinsmen and kinswomen of the British Empire for their unfailing support, by thoughts, prayers and work, throughout the long years of war. Their trust and confidence never wavered. Their labours never ceased. No sacrifices, hardships or privations were too great, provided, thereby, that the needs of the troops might be adequately supplied."

FIGHTING BOLSHEVISM.

THE CRIMEA AS A BASE.

PARIS, April 6th.

It is now reported that the evacuation of Odessa is imminent. *Le Matin* says that the Allied troops will probably retire behind the Dniester in order to protect Bessarabia and Rumania.

The Allies are fortifying the Isthmus of Perekop in order to keep the Crimea as a base and save Sevastopol from the Bolsheviks.

ALLIES EVACUATE ODESSA.

LONDON, April 9th.

It is officially confirmed that the Allies evacuated Odessa.

ODESSA CAPTURED.

PARIS, April 9th.

A telegram from Moscow, dated April 7th, reports that Soviet and Ukrainian troops captured Odessa.

ALLIED INVASION OF ODESSA.

PARIS, April 11th.

The invasion of Odessa by the Allied forces is confirmed officially—*American Wireless*.

A GENERAL APPEAL FOR VOLUNTEERS.

LONDON, April 6th.

The arrangements for the dispatch of a British relief force to Murmansk, in Russia, is being pushed forward as rapidly as possible.

From Murmansk it will be in a favourable position to proceed at the first opportunity to the Archangel front. The main force will proceed in two sections.

It is intended that the main force shall consist mostly of volunteers. The War Office will, probably, make an immediate appeal for volunteers not only to the troops of the Armies of Occupation and the men preparing for overseas garrisons, but to discharged and demobilised men.

RUSSIAN NATIONAL ARMY'S FIRST APPEARANCE.

LONDON, April 10th.

A British *communiqué* from North Russia states:—

The Liverpool and the Yorkshires, assisted by a company of Russians, defended Shredmehenga on April 5th, while the Russian National Army, fighting for the first time, defended Bolsheviks.

Russian howitzers were, in one instance, withdrawn from the gunpits and reversed at a range of 400 yards against the enemy on skis. Canadians, South Africans, and Russians were among the Air Force pilots and observers who rendered great assistance.

BOLSHEVIST DEFEAT AT SHREDMECHENGA.

LONDON, April 10th.

A British *communiqué* from North Russia states:—

The attack on Shredmehenga, on April 5th, was preceded all night long by artillery preparation. The enemy casualties numbered 400.

The main attack was carried out by 2,300 men, exclusive of reserves, divided into three detachments. The first was ordered to carry out a reconnaissance, and the second, with the support of the third, was ordered to capture the village by an attack from the south and the west.

A greater proportion of artillery than usual was employed in this attack. The Bolsheviks' aim was to break through to the Dvina and out of our southernmost troops on this river.

BIG BOLSHEVIST OFFENSIVE BEGINS.

COPENHAGEN, April 9th.

The Lettish Headquarters, announces that a big battle between Letts and the Bolsheviks occurred near Schlock. The latter were repulsed.

An attempt by the Bolsheviks to recapture Mitau failed.

These attacks are believed to herald the beginning of a great Bolshevik offensive against Lettland and Lithuania.

CHINESE DISTURBANCE QUELLED.

LONDON, April 9th.

A British official statement from North Russia says:—

A disturbance by Chinese workmen at Murmansk, on April 7th, was soon put down. The majority of the rioters were arrested.

Two Red Finn attacks south of Sodeja were repulsed.

North Russian troops occupied Gagnavak on Lake Vigozero, capturing a Bolshevik patrol.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

BRUSSELS SUGGESTED AS PERMANENT SEAT.

PARIS, April 6th.

M. Hymans, the Belgian Foreign Minister, states that a Committee consisting of Professor Orlando, Baron Makino, Colonel House and General Smuts have been appointed to consider the question of making Brussels the seat of the League of Nations.

WAR DEBTS.

WHAT THE ALLIES OWE BRITAIN.

LONDON, April 9th.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Arnold, Mr. Baldwin said that the Allied obligations to the United Kingdom on March 31st were £1,568,447,000 and the Dominions' obligations £898,000.

THE NATIONALIST RISING IN EGYPT.

RAILWAY OFFICIAL KILLED.

CAIRO, April 3rd.

A mob in Cairo to-day murdered the State railway official, Mr. Dykes; also a Greek resident. Order was restored in the afternoon. Six were killed, and a number injured, in the disturbances.

CASUALTIES ON APRIL 3RD.

CAIRO, April 4th.

A *communiqué* states:— During yesterday's disturbances the troops several times were obliged to fire on the mob.

Nine were killed and 66 wounded. A number of the casualties was due to a householder wantonly firing on the mob.

QUIET REIGNS.

CAIRO, April 4th.

All is quiet in Cairo to-day.

A DEPUTATION FOR ENGLAND.

LONDON, April 8th.

In the House of Commons, replying to a question regarding the situation in Egypt, Mr. Cecil Harmsworth stated that General Allenby had issued a proclamation stating that, as order, in a great measure, was restored, Egyptians wishing to leave the country were free to do so.

It is understood that a Ministry is now being formed and that a deputation of Ministers will visit England, in response to the invitation already twice given by the British Government.

Replying to Major Wedgwood, Mr. Cecil Harmsworth stated that he understood that General Allenby's proclamation included permission to come to England for persons originally debarred from doing so.

THE LATEST INFORMATION.

LONDON, April 9th.

In the House of Commons, at question-time, Mr. Cecil Harmsworth stated that the latest information was that the situation in Egypt was quiet. No further disturbances had occurred since the riot in Cairo on April 3rd.

The issue of periodical official statements regarding the situation was being arranged.

A NEW MINISTRY FORMED.

LONDON, April 10th.

An official statement from Egypt says: General Sir Edmund Allenby reports that the new Ministry which was formed on April 9th, under Rushdy Pasha, was well received.

The Provinces are now quiet, but there have been some demonstrations by the peasantry, while anti-Armenian disturbances by roughs occurred in parts of Cairo on April 9th.

CAIRO STILL DISTURBED.

LONDON, April 11th.

An official statement from Egypt states:—

General Allenby reports that Cairo is outwardly quieter, but there is still some disturbance in the poorer quarter, hooligans showing animosity to the Armenians and Greeks.

The new Ministers are in conference with the representatives of Government employes who recently struck.

The staff of the State Railways resumed work, excepting the men in the workshops.

The Provinces are reported quiet.

SIR DOUGLAS HAIG.

RECEIVED BY H.M. THE KING.

LONDON, April 8th.

H.M. the King received Sir Douglas Haig this morning on his appointment as Commander-in-Chief of the Home Forces.

THE ARMENIAN ATROCITIES.

IMPORTANT ARRESTS IN TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 4th.

The Police and Allied *gendarmes* have made important arrests in connection with the Armenian massacres. Among those arrested is Halip Pasha, the uncle of Enver Pasha.

WEST AFRICAN CIVIL SERVICE.

FLEA FOR INCREASED PENSIONS.

LONDON, April 9th.

In the House of Commons Mr. Archibald Hurd urged the increase of pensions of West African civil servants in view of the increase in the cost of living.

Col. Amery replied that the West African pensions had been calculated on a specially liberal basis; therefore, there was no special reason for treating West African pensioners more favourably than those of other Colonies.

Lord Milner was well aware of the difficulties of the pensioners owing to the rise in prices. He was consulting the Governments of the Colonies generally in this connection.

GERMANY.

SECOND CONGRESS OF SOVIETS.

COPENHAGEN, April 9th.

A telegram from Berlin, dated April 8th, states that the second Congress of the Soviets of Germany opened that day, when 243 delegates were present.

The Government took extraordinary military measures in connection with the Congress even searching the public in the galleries for arms. The whole atmosphere was electric.

The Congress adopted the Independent Socialist motions, demanding the release of Herr Ledebour, the immunity of Socialist members, and that the Congress be held on lines similar to those of the National Assembly.

BAVARIAN SOVIET GOVERNMENT MAY NOT SURVIVE.

LONDON, April 8th.

The latest news of the situation in Bavaria indicates that the Soviet Government in Munich may not long survive. It is reported that, already, dissensions have broken out between the Communists and the Majority Socialists. The German Government has announced that it recognises the Hoffmann Government and not the Soviet Government of Munich as the supreme authority in Bavaria. Opinion in the Bavarian country districts is divided for and against the Soviet Republic.

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

COPENHAGEN, April 8th.

A telegram from Berlin states that the Constitution Committee of the National Assembly resolved, by a large majority, in favour of holding an election for the Assembly every three years.

ALLIES NOT LANDING TROOPS AT DANZIG.

BERLIN, April 8th.

The railwaymen are threatening to strike on April 10th. The *Tageblatt* warns them against such action, because the *Entente* are not landing troops at Danzig only on the condition that the transportation of troops by railway across Germany proceeds rapidly.

EMPLOYERS AND WORKERS.

The Cabinet has accepted the amendment to the Constitution enabling the workers to collaborate on an equal footing with the employers as regards wages, conditions of labour, and the entire economic development of productive forces.

BRITISH TRADE.

DEALINGS IN JUTE UNRESTRICTED.

LONDON, April 9th.

The Press Bureau states:— Dealings in jute are now unrestricted.

THE SILVER MARKET.

Silver is quoted at 40 3/16d. The market is quiet.

THE JEWS' PRIDE OF RACE.

The aims and objects of the League of British Jews were explained at a meeting of Jews recently, in West Ham, at Town Hall by Major Laurie Magnus, son of Sir Philip Magnus.

He said there was no room in the league for half-baked Jews, who claimed the privilege of Jewish descent and declined the obligation of Jewish faith. As for the evolution of foreign Jews, their critics failed to understand that they were united in a national cause. Was there any Jew who had lost a husband or a son in the war who did not repudiate the lying doctrine of a dual nationality?

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ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.

STAINER'S

"CRUCIFIXION"

GOOD FRIDAY, 9.15 P.M.

THE LATE SERGT. HARRY LINFIELD.

UNVEILING OF A MEMORIAL
TABLET.

At St. Andrew's Church, yesterday morning, Commodore Garner unveiled a tablet to the memory of the late Sergeant Harry Linfield, who was shot by an Indian constable whilst on duty, on November 18th. There was a large congregation, which included Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G. The Bishop conducted the service, assisted by the Rev. J. W. Harrington. After the reading of the second lesson, the tablet, which is situated on the east side of the Church and was draped with the Union Jack, was unveiled. It bore the following inscription:

To the memory of Lance-Sergeant Harry Linfield, R.N.Y. Police, who was shot whilst in the execution of his duty on November 18th, at the Kowloon Naval Depot. Aged 37 years.

The Bishop, who preached, took for his text St. John c. 12, v. 23. He said that the world's greatest heroes, the world's greatest benefactors, had given up their lives that we might live in comfort and luxury. All our national privileges, our national safety and prosperity, our very trade had been earned for us by blood, by the sacrifice of men. Yet we honoured men who had made fortunes by the sale of intoxicants and tobacco, and gave them titles and built mausoleums for them, while men who had laid down their lives for the freedom of mankind were forgotten. There was one thing which spurred him to indignation, and that was to see the graves of forgotten British men unmarked for. Many of those graves were covered with weeds, etc., and in them were buried men of the Royal Navy who had come out in the early days of the last century as pioneers and laid down their lives for those who were to follow at Whampoa, Canton and other places. Nobody was able to read the inscriptions on the tombstones, and nobody seemed to care. It almost made him ashamed of being a Briton when in the presence of Chinese, who, at any rate for the most part, cared for the graves of their benefactors and ancestors. Last Sunday he was at Macao and saw the same thing. British graves were neglected. That must not remain the case.

They were determined, at any rate, that this should not be the case with one member of the Royal Navy who had laid down his life in doing his duty bravely. This man belonged to a service which was essentially risky. They had done well to erect a tablet to the memory of Sergeant Harry Linfield, so that all who worshipped in that Church, where he himself worshipped, might be reminded of him and his devotion to duty. He understood that the late Sergeant Harry Linfield was an ardent member of an organisation which honoured the word of God, and he was a man who loved to worship God. They sympathised with his mother and they respected his memory. The grain of wheat that fell into the ground and died would not be unfruitful in our nation. Appropriate hymns were sung, and the "Dead March" was played, the congregation standing.

THE BOXER INDEMNITY.

In the House of Commons on February 20th, Mr. C. Harnsworth, answering Commander Bellairs, said:—No agreement has been made with the Chinese Government to forgo the Boxer Indemnity. In recognition, however, of China's spontaneous entry into the war, his Majesty's Government agreed to the postponement of the payment of their share of the indemnity for a period of five years. No conditions were attached to this postponement, but in informing the Chinese Government of this decision, his Majesty's Government, in concert with the Allied Governments interested, recommended that steps should be taken to sequester German and Austrian houses of business with a view to their ultimate liquidation. The Deutsch-Asiatische Bank is at present in the hands of a European liquidator appointed by the Chinese Government.

GERMANS IN CHINA.

In the House of Commons on February 24th, Colonel Yates asked whether all the Germans formerly employed in the German Consulate, bank, post-office, trading firms, and other places in the British concession of Shanghai, in China, had now been turned out and their houses terminated; and, if not, why this course had not been adopted.

Mr. Cecil Harnsworth replied:—Under a King's regulation issued at the beginning of last November, all enemy leasehold properties in British concessions in China were vested in the Custodian of Enemy Property, who was instructed at the beginning of December to proceed with their sale. As regards the German subjects mentioned, arrangements are being made for their repatriation, and it is hoped that this will take place early next month.

"OUR BOYS."

"THE STUNTS" IN LIGHT
COMEDY.

"The Stunts," who have been so successful in vaudeville, both in Hongkong and in Canton, made their first appearance in light comedy at the Theatre Royal, on Saturday, when they staged "Our Boys" before a well-filled house, which included H.E. the Officer Administering the Government and Sir William and Lady Rees Davies. The applause which was accorded to the Company showed that their new venture was much appreciated. Nevertheless, the standard of success attained induces the hope that the company will return to vaudeville in the near future.

"Our Boys" is a very old comedy. The "Boys" are the sons of a pair of typical Englishmen—Sir Geoffrey Champneys, of high birth and exalted manner, with a feeling of contempt for the "lower orders" which was more common a quarter of a century ago than it is to-day; and "Perkyn Middlewick," a bluff and hearty old fellow who made his money out of butter. The boys come home after travelling together in Europe to find that their fathers are anxious that they should settle down in life. "Talbot Champneys" taking up politics and "Charles Middlewick" commerce. As a first step towards the end in view Sir Geoffrey wants to see his son married to "Miss Violet Melrose," an heiress of good birth, while "Perkyn Middlewick" will be quite satisfied if his son marries the heiress' poor cousin, "Mary Melrose," who works her way into everyone's heart by her charm of manner. Each of the boys, however, falls in love with the girl his father does not favour, and, refusing to obey their fathers' directions, they are packed off from home, to sink or swim in busy London. Their efforts to earn a livelihood do not meet with much success, despite their Oxford education, but though on the verge of starvation they are too obstinate to appeal to their parents for help. "Aunt Priscilla," Sir Geoffrey's sister, visits the boys' dingy flat, and while she is cooking them some food she leaves her hat in their room. "Belinda," the maid-of-all-work, has no time to remove this "incriminating" piece of evidence before first the two fathers, and then the two girls, arrive on the scene. Fortunately, "Priscilla" returns, whereupon the hat is explained and everything ends happily.

The play is full of humorous situations. If the most was not made of one or two of these situations, it was due to inexperience on the part of some of those taking part. It will be generally admitted that the third act in which the two "Roman fathers" are impelled by affection to find out how their boys are faring, seemed to go off best. If the infectious humour for which "Perkyn Middlewick" was responsible in the earlier portions of the play was missing, it was compensated for by the droll and undoubtedly clever acting of "Priscilla."

Mr. R. Ashby, as "Perkyn Middlewick" gave a finished portrayal of the most difficult part in the play. He had the bucolic manner tinged with contempt for the "lards and lydes," as he called them, that made his society something of an infliction to his aristocratic neighbour. Mr. Ashby, whose capabilities as an actor are now well known, was largely responsible for the success gained on Saturday, for, besides taking the chief part, he had a great deal to do with the training of the others. As "Sir Geoffrey Champneys," Mr. H. W. Ramsey added to his reputation. He was especially good in the third act, when, with supercilious glance, he looks at the butter man gradually relenting. The contrast between the two characters is then most marked. From the acting of the fathers to that of the sons was a noticeable drop. Mr. Dick d'Almada, as "Talbot Champneys," started well, but made too great an effort to maintain the affected accent of a "nut." Mr. Alfred Ramsey, as "Charles Middlewick," was never quite able to enter into the spirit of his part, and always seemed as if in a hurry to say his lines and get off the stage.

Mrs. Thornton, as "Belinda," provided half-an-hour of hearty laughter. Her slatternly habits and appearance were very amusing, and the way she brought tears into the eyes of many in the audience revealed her as an actress of exceptional merit. Miss Elfrida Osmond, as "Mary Melrose," was more natural than she was in "Pinkie," and made such a very jolly and lovable girl that it was not strange that her lack of money did not mar her matrimonial prospects. Miss Dorothy Rasvet impersonated "Violet Melrose," a character which did not demand any great histrionic ability. Miss Gertrude Rasvet would have been more convincing as "Aunt Priscilla" if she had been more sedate.

A concerted number, which was introduced into the play, at the beginning of the second act, was much appreciated. "The Collaborators" was given as a curtain raiser. Miss Dorothy Rasvet and Mr. R. Ashby putting the audience into good humour with their comical efforts at collaboration in the writing of a "highly original" play. Mr. P. A. Rosario, the organiser of "The Stunts" did much strenuous work behind the scenes as stage manager. The "Societade Philharmonica" played some pleasing music during the intervals.

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Tuesday, April 15th,

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THEATRE ROYAL.

TUESDAY, April 15th,

THURSDAY, April 17th,

at 9.15 p.m.

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PRESENT EACH EVENING at 9.15 p.m.

THURSDAY, APRIL 24TH	THE GREAT SPY PLAY "SEVEN DAYS' LEAVE." BY WALTER HOWARD.
FRIDAY, APRIL 25TH	HORACE ANNESLEY VACHELL'S GREAT PLAY "THE CASE OF LADY CAMBER."
SATURDAY, APRIL 26TH	THE THRILLING CANADIAN DRAMA "TIGER'S CUB." DORIS PHILLIPS.
MONDAY, APRIL 28TH	STANLEY HOUGHTON'S BRILLIANT COMEDY "THE YOUNGER GENERATION."
TUESDAY, APRIL 29TH	WALTER HOWARD'S ROMANTIC DRAMA "THE STORY OF THE ROSARY."
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 30TH	THE SCREAMING LONDON FARCE "A LITTLE BIT OF FLUFF."
THURSDAY, MAY 1ST	THE FAMOUS THREE-GENERATION PLAY "MILESTONES."
FRIDAY, MAY 2ND	BRIEN'S GREAT WORK ON THE SOCIAL EVIL "DAMAGED GOODS" (FOR ADULTS ONLY.) NOW RUNNING IN LONDON.
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PUBLIC AND STRIKERS. PEOPLE'S DEFENCE LEAGUE.

A public demonstration at Queen's Hall, London, on February 14th, unanimously decided to form a People's Defence League for the purpose of combating Bolshevism and safeguarding the people from further attempts to dislocate the public services. The meeting, which was convened by the National party, was called for the purpose of "considering what steps should be taken to protect patriotic workers and the middle-classes from the peril and suffering caused by unauthorized trade disputes in which they have taken no part." Brigadier-General Page, C.M.G., M.P., presided, and among those present were Lord Amphil, Lord and Lady Hardwick, Mr. William Boosey, Mr. Harold Cox, Mrs. Dacre Fox, Major Alexander, and Mr. Francis Francis.

The Chairman said numerous letters had been received expressing sympathy with the objects of the meeting. The writer emphasised the point that time had arrived when people who were determined to resist disorder should come together and make plans for the future. He believed in trade union and collective bargaining between masters and men so long as everything was carried out in a legitimate manner, but it was absolutely vital that when agreements were arrived at they should be kept, and that society should not be disorganised because some factious people decided to tear up these agreements. Industrial peace was so vital that they would go almost any length in order to secure justice to the workers. They wished to ascertain whether the public was prepared to organise itself into a really effective movement for its defence. The extremists had shown that they were out to defy the will of the democracy and to coerce and tyrannise the country. They had got to realise that position.

They had in this a deliberate attempt on the part of a section of Labour to protect out of the stress of the country by holding up society. Under their blackmailing effort the extremists wished to impose any terms on the public, regardless of the economic conditions. The movement was Bolshevistic, and behind it were the secret forces of Germany. (Hear, hear.) The result of it all would be a reputation for the state of affairs in Russia. In these circumstances, "Wait and See" policy would be just as disastrous in fighting Bolshevism as it was in fighting Germany during the war. They must meet the Bolshevik propaganda by propaganda of British justice and fair play; meet Bolshevik attacks with counter-attacks; and organise themselves to resist this movement, against the country. The great middle-classes, which were not much richer than the average skilled miner ("Cries of 'Poorer!'")—the great unorganised classes, and patriotic labour, which was the vast majority of an organised labour—all these were the first to suffer through strikes. Soldiers and sailors suffered also. Were all these great forces going to be so chicken-hearted as to take the lying down? If they did they deserved a fate as the Bolsheviks would decree. (Hear, hear.) They must show that they would not be bullied, terrorised, or plundered. (Cheers.)

MIDDLE-CLASS TRADE UNION.
Mr. Harold Cox said a great deal of the present trouble was due to the existence among us of too many hard-fisted employers (hear, hear)—too many people who did not see that it was their duty to think of the well-being of their employees as well as the magnitude of their own profits. One such man did more harm than a hundred fair-minded employers could do good. Much of the general unrest was the outcome of the doctrine of Carl Marx, preached by every Socialist. A great plague might be more destructive than a war, but there was something still more destructive, and that was mental and moral disease. This was Socialism, and it had got to be fought. We should appeal for a voluntary army to go out and teach people the fundamental truths of economics.

Mr. William Boosey moved a resolution declaring that, in view of the sufferings imposed upon all classes of the community during the recent strikes, a people's defence league should be formed for the purpose of resisting Bolshevism and safeguarding the public from further attempts to dislocate the public services, and that representative societies of law-abiding citizens of all classes be invited to appoint delegates to form a committee to draw up the objects of the league, and the machinery necessary to carry out those aims. They desired, said Mr. Boosey, to strengthen the hands of the Government. An organised minority was always in a position to tyrannise an unorganised majority, and the middle-classes, from time immemorial had been the sufferers, because they had never been organised. (Hear, hear.) There were various methods by which the public could protect themselves. They could and should organise, to take the place of the men who struck against the advice of their accredited leaders. (Hear, hear.) The middle-classes should form a trade union and go on strike themselves—they had just as good a right to strike as anybody else. The Government had done it in some towns; why should not we?

Propaganda Gough, of the British Workers' League and the National Democratic Labour Party, said that there was nothing in the resolution that was open to criticism on democratic grounds. No country could be called democratic that was governed by one class only, or in the interests of one section only. Democracy meant a whole nation concerned in its own government. When he came to what was lately the "Front," and later in Germany, he told the soldiers that what was happening in England was not that which was democratic, but that we were threatened with a state of things in which the interests

of the nation were being set on one side by a small group who claimed to dominate the nation in their own interests. Direct action by individuals was treason against the democracy. These were people who during the war were working against their own countrymen, and they included almost all the conscientious objectors. Bolshevism out-devilled Prussianism and Kaiserism. Most of the soldiers were trade unionists, but how many of them attended their lodges? They did not go because they were good average Britons, and they did not care about managing affairs. They were sound at heart. He was not afraid of Bolshevism in the country, as he knew what the patriotism of the manual labourers was. The people who were against England during the war and who had helped to foment the strikes were a very small minority. What we needed was a Government who realised the dignity of Government. It was not the initiative in any great movement that the Government had not taken. They must demand that the Government should hold the enemies of the public in check.

Proposing a vote of thanks to the chairman, Mrs. Dacre Fox said a German-Bolshevik decree issued after the Brest-Litovsk Treaty and circulated throughout Russia, read:
"In times gone by pretty women belonged exclusively to the bourgeoisie; now all women between 18 and 30 years are requisitioned three times a week for three hours each time for the use of any citizen who requires them. Male relatives of these women who protest against this decree will be judged at once, and, if necessary, punished by death." "You will understand why I stand here, this afternoon," said Mrs. Fox, amid cheers.

IN THE GRIP OF THE BOLSHEVISTS. HOW RED GUARDS AND BLACK GUARDS RULE RUSSIA.

[BY A. STANLEY.]

I am one of the fortunate few who have recently eluded the grasping hands of the Bolsheviks. In the Russia of the Red Terror, the people in England have not yet realised what that terror means, and the causes from which it springs. Some of them will be astounded to hear that 90 per cent. of the Russian population are absolutely anti-Bolshevik, that Russia is ruled by an elaborately organised minority.

The millions of illiterate peasants are powerless in the hands of the unscrupulous clique that now dominates all Russia. Throughout the country sporadic riots against the Bolsheviks are taking place, but they are suppressed in blood by the Red Guard mercenaries. The leaders of the Red Guard are Lenin and Trotsky are Jews and Letts. The Bolsheviks have a secret service whose head is a merciless woman, Mice. Jacobovna, successor of the notorious Trotsky, who has assassinated a few months ago a Bolshevik leader in the earlier stages of the Red Terror. The aristocracy and the bourgeoisie were permitted to work for their livelihood. Generals of the old army sold newspapers and ladies served as waitresses in the public restaurants. Any private occupation has since been forbidden to them except when recommended by two Bolsheviks. They are now serfs. Shopkeepers were once allowed to retain their customers and provide for them. The shops are being gradually closed down.

People are dropping down in the streets of Petrograd and Moscow through sheer starvation. I saw a woman pick up a rotten apple and eat it with gusto. The dustbins are being searched for scraps of food.

At a railway station restaurant I was lucky enough to get a small piece of meat. As soon as I had finished my meal, a past an artistically-looking man, who was standing close by reached for the bone I had left on my plate, and gnawed at it like a wild beast.

Daily I have seen officers arrested in the streets by the Red Guards. As they passed along with their captors, the populace mumbled the sign of the Cross. They knew that these unfortunates were going to death with a short shrift. I heard from a friend in one of the prisons that every day between seventy and a hundred officers were led out into the prison yard for execution.

Requisitioning is being despatched through the provinces for corn and cattle. Of 100 Red Guards sent, sometimes only five or ten return. The peasants occasionally put up a bloody fight for their harvest and their beasts. The Bolshevik Government for this. The Bolshevik Government the next day sends 1,000 Red Guards to the resisting village with orders to slay and spare not.

NO SMILES.
Every one in Petrograd is registered, and every house and block of flats is controlled by a so-called committee of poverty, who principally consist of loafers and beggars. At every hour of the day the ranks of the Bolsheviks. Outside the ranks of the Bolsheviks I have not seen a single smiling face since the Red Terror choked freedom.

It is an old saying that in the kingdom of the blind the one-eyed is king. There is considerable reason in this, as there is in most old sayings. In the Russia of to-day the loafers control the workers, and the blackguards constitute the Red Guards.

As to the future of this extraordinary movement, whereby thousands hold millions in thrall, Lenin and Trotsky are too wily to suppose that this idyllic state for them personally can last long. Their aim is union with the German Spartacist Party, and the Red Flag over both countries. In this matter the German officers in the Baltic Provinces who are going to back Berlinward are playing into their hands. All these officers are Bolsheviks of the Russian breed, and carrying that propaganda back into Germany. Trotsky and Lenin and the Russian militarists entertain the fond hope that this will enable them to sustain a new war on both the German and Russian fronts.

of the nation were being set on one side by a small group who claimed to dominate the nation in their own interests. Direct action by individuals was treason against the democracy. These were people who during the war were working against their own countrymen, and they included almost all the conscientious objectors. Bolshevism out-devilled Prussianism and Kaiserism. Most of the soldiers were trade unionists, but how many of them attended their lodges? They did not go because they were good average Britons, and they did not care about managing affairs. They were sound at heart. He was not afraid of Bolshevism in the country, as he knew what the patriotism of the manual labourers was. The people who were against England during the war and who had helped to foment the strikes were a very small minority. What we needed was a Government who realised the dignity of Government. It was not the initiative in any great movement that the Government had not taken. They must demand that the Government should hold the enemies of the public in check.

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G. R. NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS, with the exception of those of Chinese race desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily, at the PASS OFFICE, POST OFFICE BUILDING.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons, with certain exceptions, who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE, 1916.

Forms of Registration, giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

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HAVING been Favourable with instructions from the Procurement Department, will sell at their Residence, No. 34, Caine Road, on THURSDAY, April 17th, at 2.30 P.M. A portion of the FURNITURE AND EFFECTS, Comprising—Iron and Wood Bedsteads, Chairs, Couch, Piano, Overmantels, Wardrobes, and Sundries.

Terms—Cash on Delivery.

Hongkong, April 12th, 1919.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Undersigned have received instructions from THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT to sell by Public Auction, On FRIDAY, April 26th, 1919, at 11 A.M., at their Sales Room, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street, The Steam Vessel "KUNG CHING" as she now lies between Kowloon Ferry Pier, and Holt's Wharf, Kowloon.

HULL—Teakwood. Length—125 feet. Beam—18 feet. Draft—8 feet 6 inches.

ENGINES—Two sets of compound surface condensing engines, with cylinders 14 in. by 22 in. by 14 in. stroke. Separate condensers.

BOILER—One cylindrical, multitubular, marine type boiler. Length 10 feet 6 inches. Diameter 10 feet 6 inches. Working pressure 180 lbs. per square inch.

Inspecting officers and further particulars may be had from the undersigned.

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HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, March 31st, 1919.

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CONSIGNEES per Company's steamer "LYCAON" are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be "ready" for delivery from Godown on and after April 12th.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period. No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods, remaining undelivered after April 15th, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before May 2nd, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, April 12th, 1919.

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CONSIGNEES per Company's steamer "LYCAON" are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be "ready" for delivery from Godown on and after April 12th.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period. No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods, remaining undelivered after April 15th, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before May 2nd, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, April 12th, 1919.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "CHEUNG SHING." Arrived Hongkong on April 9th, 1919. FROM BOMBAY AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 8 hours.

Goods not cleared within 8 days, including date of arrival, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.

MACKENZIE, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

P. & O. B. I. & "AFOR" CIES, Hongkong, April 9th, 1919.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

U.S.S. "ECLIPSE" VOYAGE 1-OUT. FROM SAN FRANCISCO, JAPAN PORTS SHANGHAI AND MANILA.

THE above-mentioned vessel having arrived from the above-mentioned ports, consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their Cargo will be landed at their risk into the Hazardous and/or extra Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., and stored at consignee's risk.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit, signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be counter-signed.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on April 15th, 1919, at 10 A.M.

All Claims must be presented within a month of the Steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered after April 16th, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected. Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Alexandra Buildings.

Hongkong, April 9th, 1919.

S.S. "PAUL LECAT."

COMPAGNIE DES MESAGERIES MARITIMES. NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from MARSEILLE LES in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risks into the Hazardous and/or extra Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignee before Noon April 9th, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by the Undersigned Goods remaining undelivered after Tuesday, the 15th inst., at 10.45 a.m., will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 20th inst., or they will not be recognised.

All damaged packages will be examined by Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS on Tuesday, the 16th inst., at 10 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

J. T. THURTELL, Acting Agent.

Hongkong, April 9th, 1919.

Messrs. FRANK WATERHOUSE

& Co.'s

PACIFIC PORTS

Trade & Service Bureau.

11, Ice House St.

Tel. 698.

[40]

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS

April 12th.
Brisbane, British str., 710 tons, Capt. McLellan, from Taku, which port she left on April 10th.—Brossard & Moplin.
Chung Chow, British str., 1,224 tons, Capt. Milne, from Bangkok and Swatow, with a cargo of rice.—Butterfield & Swire.
China, American str., 3,050 tons, Capt. Dunning, from San Francisco, which port she left on March 16th, with a general cargo.—China Mail S.S. Co.
Fushiki Maru, Japanese str., 1,063 tons, Capt. Hashimoto, from Dairen, which port she left on April 6th, with a cargo of beans.—M. B. K.
Fuyo Maru, Japanese str., 1,225 tons, Capt. Shunshin, from Canton, with no cargo.—Mitani & Co.
Lycan, British str., 4,814 tons, Capt. Walker, from Singapore, which port she left on April 6th, with a general cargo.—Butterfield & Swire.
Shin'fon, Chinese str., 1,895 tons, Capt. Hsueh, from Hongkong, which port she left on April 6th, with a cargo of coal.—Moller & Co.
Tak Sang, British str., 977 tons, Capt. Picknell, from Haiphong and Hoihow, with a general cargo.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Tean, British str., 1,351 tons, Capt. Scott, from Shanghai, which port she left on April 6th, with a general cargo.—Butterfield & Swire.
Togo Maru, Japanese str., 3,019 tons, Capt. Fukushima, from Ching Wai, which port she left on April 6th, with a cargo of coal.—Dodwell & Co.
Xing Chow, British str., 1,323 tons, Capt. Simons, from Canton, with a general cargo.—Butterfield & Swire.
 April 13th.
Changsha, British str., 2,269 tons, Capt. Priest, from Australia, with a general cargo.—Butterfield & Swire.
Chicago Maru, Japanese str., 5,846 tons, Capt. Yamane, from Shanghai, which port she left on April 10th, with a general cargo.
Dunera, British str., 3,526 tons, Capt. Fysh, from Shanghai, which port she left on April 10th, with a general cargo.
Enflecta, British str., 2,405 tons, Capt. Gale, from Balikpapan—Asiatic Petroleum Co.
Hai Hong, British str., 1,270 tons, Capt. Evans, from Fochow and the Coast, with a general cargo.—Douglas, LaPraik & Co.
Hsinfah, Chinese str., 900 tons, Captain Glen, from Canton, with a general cargo.—C. M. S. N. Co.
Kohar Maru, Japanese str., 2,098 tons, Capt. Fusano, from Amoy, which port she left on April 12th, with a general cargo.—O.S.K.
Kwang Tai, Chinese str., 1,530 tons, Capt. Charles Stewart, from Shanghai, which port she left on April 10th, with a general cargo.—C. M. S. N. Co.
Mitsuki Maru, Japanese str., 3,025 tons, Capt. Iwawake, from Moji, which port she left on April 7th, with a general cargo.—O.S.K.
Nanyo Maru, Japanese str., 740 tons, Capt. Shirai, from Bangkok, which port she left on April 6th, with a cargo of rice.—Kwang Gum Seng.
Tamaye Maru, Japanese str., 549 tons, Capt. Takasaki, from Hongkong, which port she left on April 10th, with a cargo of coal.—Ogawa.
Tsintin, British str., 1,228 tons, from Canton, with a general cargo.—Butterfield & Swire.
Tushun, Chinese str., 1,079 tons, Capt. Legge, from Canton, with a general cargo.—C. M. S. N. Co.

PASSENGERS

ARRIVALS

Per s.s. *Changsha*, on April 13th:—Mr. Menocal, Mrs. Hooper, Malle M. Jondou, Mrs. Ducks, Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds, Mr. O. B. Wilks, Mr. and Mrs. Gill, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Wilson, Mr. Selwood.
 Per s.s. *China*, on April 12th:—Mr. Charles F. Page, Mr. Fred R. Roth, Mrs. E. Simpson, Mr. Thomas Sharro, Miss E. Middleton-Smith, Miss Annie K. Storr, Mr. B. K. Tice, Mrs. L. O. Wagner, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Yates, Mr. Arthur R. Bird, Mr. John Braddley, Mr. Edric E. Brown, Mr. Henry G. Chandler, Mr. Albert H. Cunningham, Mr. Joseph H. Ellis, Mr. Melvin Gutierrez, Miss L. I. Hamlyn, Mr. Geo. F. Lindsay, Lieut. Louis Maunier, Miss Edith Newberry, Mr. Charles V. Smillie, Miss M. Thorburn, Miss Margaret Thorburn, Mr. Wm. A. Webb, Mr. O. F. Ekman, Miss Bada E. Amburn, Miss Alice Bakewell, Miss Anna Blanchett, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. A. Burns, Miss M. E. Dalrymple, Mr. Henry J. Daniels, Mr. Hans A. Frothing, Miss Ruth Hitchcock, Mr. Robert Christie Kay, Mr. Augustus M. Kirby, Mr. Julian E. Letroude, Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Lumme, Mr. Ralph N. Mawer, Mr. George McGreen, Mrs. E. L. Moore, Miss E. M. Nissley, Mr. William T. Opie.

SHIPPING ITEM

The R.M.S. *Monteagle* left Shanghai on Friday, April 11th, and was due at Moji yesterday.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, AMERICAN, CONTINENTAL, AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE HOMEWARD MAIL STEAMER "DUNERA"

carrying His Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this port about APRIL 16th, 1919, taking cargo for the above Ports. Passenger accommodation in the connecting vessel when available, secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuable Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be conveyed by this steamer proceeding to Bombay and there transhipped to the on-carriage steamer for Marseilles and London.

Parcels will be received at the Office until 3 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, sailing dates, etc., apply to—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents, P. & O. S. N. Co.

Post Box 113, 23, Des Vaux Road Central, Hongkong, April 1st, 1919. [1]

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON.

15, MORRISON HILL ROAD.

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

STEAMERS	TO	DATE
TIENSHIN	CHANGSHA	Wed., 16th Apr. 8 P.M.
SHANGHAI	CHANGSHA	Wed., 16th Apr. 8 A.M.
SHANGHAI	CHANGSHA	Thurs., 17th Apr. 8 P.M.
SHANGHAI	CHANGSHA	Thurs., 17th Apr. 8 A.M.
SHANGHAI	CHANGSHA	Fri., 18th Apr. 8 P.M.
SHANGHAI	CHANGSHA	Fri., 18th Apr. 8 A.M.
SHANGHAI	CHANGSHA	Sat., 19th Apr. 8 P.M.
SHANGHAI	CHANGSHA	Sat., 19th Apr. 8 A.M.
SHANGHAI	CHANGSHA	Sun., 20th Apr. 8 P.M.
SHANGHAI	CHANGSHA	Sun., 20th Apr. 8 A.M.
SHANGHAI	CHANGSHA	Mon., 21st Apr. 8 P.M.
SHANGHAI	CHANGSHA	Mon., 21st Apr. 8 A.M.
SHANGHAI	CHANGSHA	Tues., 22nd Apr. 8 P.M.
SHANGHAI	CHANGSHA	Tues., 22nd Apr. 8 A.M.
SHANGHAI	CHANGSHA	Wed., 23rd Apr. 8 P.M.
SHANGHAI	CHANGSHA	Wed., 23rd Apr. 8 A.M.
SHANGHAI	CHANGSHA	Thurs., 24th Apr. 8 P.M.
SHANGHAI	CHANGSHA	Thurs., 24th Apr. 8 A.M.
SHANGHAI	CHANGSHA	Fri., 25th Apr. 8 P.M.
SHANGHAI	CHANGSHA	Fri., 25th Apr. 8 A.M.

CALCUTTA LINE:—This line is now being reorganized and will shortly afford frequent and regular sailings to Calcutta via Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE:—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE:—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE:—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Haiphong when indicated on schedule.

BORNEO LINE:—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawao and Labad Davao.

TIENSHIN LINE:—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Waihai and Chiao.

UNDER STRAITS GOVERNMENT PASSPORT REGULATIONS. All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD. General Managers.

Telephone No. 215.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

OWNERS OF THE "SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR SAILINGS TO AND FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD. Agents.

Telephone No. 215.

P. & O. - BRITISH INDIA & APCAR LINES

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND.)

TO STRAITS & BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, AUSTRALASIA, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

SAILINGS FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON VIA STRAITS, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due Marseilles about	Due London about
"NELLORE"	27th April	2nd June	10th June

FOR BOMBAY VIA STRAITS & COLOMBO.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due Bombay about
"DUNERA"	10th April 4 P.M.	1st May

FOR SHANGHAI MOJI KOBE, etc.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. For Passage Rates, Handbooks, Freight, etc., apply to MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., 23, Des Vaux Road Central, HONGKONG. Agents.

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO. TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

REGULAR SAILINGS BETWEEN CHINA, MANILA, SINGAPORE, JAPAN AND SEATTLE.

S.S. "SENATOR" sails for Seattle—April 20th.

FOR FREIGHT AND PARTICULARS APPLY TO THE ADMIRAL LINE.

JOHN J. GORMAN, GENERAL AGENT.

Telephone 2888 & 2995. Fifth Floor, HOTEL MANNING.

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Telephone 2888 & 2995. Fifth Floor, HOTEL MANNING.

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED

PACIFIC SERVICE

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER via Shanghai, Nagasaki (or Moji) Kobe and Yokohama.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong	Arrive Vancouver
"EMPERESS OF RUSSIA"	1st May	19th May
"EMPERESS OF ASIA"	28th May	16th June
"EMPERESS OF RUSSIA"	28th June	14th July
"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	9th July	30th July
"EMPERESS OF ASIA"	24th July	11th August
"MONTEAGLE"	2nd August	26th August
"EMPERESS OF RUSSIA"	21st August	8th September
"EMPERESS OF ASIA"	18th September	6th October

"FARES—HONGKONG TO EUROPE"

"EMPERESS OF RUSSIA" "EMPERESS OF ASIA" ... Gold \$491.00
 "EMPERESS OF JAPAN" "MONTEAGLE" ... Gold \$436.00
 Payable in Local currency at demand rate on New York.

For particulars regarding passage, cargo, sailing, etc., apply to the General Agent, Messrs. P. & O. S. N. Co., 23, Des Vaux Road Central, HONGKONG.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN

REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE BETWEEN JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMERS	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE ON OR ABOUT	FOR
TJIPANAS	JAVA	25th Apr.	25th Apr.	JAVA
TJILIWONG	JAVA	24th Apr.	29th Apr.	JAPAN
TJIKINI	JAVA	1st May		

* Wireless Telegraphy. The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands India and Australia.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

York Building, 1st Floor. Telephone No. 1074. [5]

JAVA-PACIFIC LINE

OF THE

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

MONTHLY SERVICE BETWEEN

NETH, INDIA, MANILA, HONGKONG & SAN FRANCISCO

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers.

All Steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points to the United States of America and Canada.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,

General Manager, York Building.

Telephone No. 1074. 395

FOR NEW YORK

AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. CO.

S.S. "SLAVIC PRINCE"

will be despatched for NEW YORK about end of April.

For freight and further particulars, apply to—

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,

Agents.

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THE AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

SAILINGS (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

Steamer	Leave Hongkong from Australia	Leave Hongkong for Australia
"CHANGSHA"		April 16th.

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, carrying a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-Rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

For freight or passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

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INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
Managing Agents.

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"ELJERMAN" LINE.

(JULIUS & BUCKHALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

LONDON and ANTWERP ... "BASSANO" sailing about 20th April.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
General Agents.

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C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR STEAMERS TO CALL

SWATOW and BANGKOK ... "CHINCHUA" ... On 14th Apr. 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI ... "TEAN" ... On 15th Apr. Noon.
SHANGHAI ... "SHENING" ... On 17th Apr. Noon.
SHANGHAI and TSINGTAO ... "KWANGSE" ... On 20th Apr. D'light.
SWATOW and BANGKOK ... "CHANGCHOW" ... On 21st Apr. 10 A.M.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Electric light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three weekly) and Taingtau (weekly), taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconveniences of transshipment at Wootung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

TELEPHONE 26

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passenger, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 8 to 10 Days)

"HAINONG" ... Capt. J. W. Evans ... TUESDAY, 15th Apr. at 1 P.M.
"KAITAN" ... Capt. A. H. Stewart ... SUNDAY, 20th Apr. at 10 A.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.,

General Managers.

3

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U.S. MAIL LINE.

OPERATING THE NEW FIRST-CLASS STEAMERS
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA,"
14,000 tons each.

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO,

VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

THE MOST COMFORTABLE ROUTE TO AMERICA AND EUROPE.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG at Noon.

S.S. "ECUADOR" ... Apr. 23rd, 1919.
S.S. "COLOMBIA" ... May 1st, 1919.
S.S. "VENEZUELA" ... June 16th, 1919.

For New York via the Panama Canal.

S.S. "ECUADOR" ... April 14th, 1919.

These Steamers have the most modern equipment, including Overhead Electric Fans and Electric Lighting. ALL LOWER DECKS and large comfortable state-rooms (all single and two berth only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration. Special care is given to the Children, and the standard of on passengers cannot be surpassed.

Tickets are interchangeable with the TOYO KISEN KAISHA and the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, Ltd.

For further information rates, literature, schedules, etc., apply to

COMPANY'S OFFICE in Alexander Buildings, Charter Road.

Telephone 141

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P. & O. - BRITISH INDIA
& APCAR LINES

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND.)

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

TO

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, Ceylon, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF,
WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA,
RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, &c.

SAILINGS FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about 1919	Due at Marseilles about	Due at London about
NELLORE	27th April.	2nd June.	10th June.

FOR

BOMBAY VIA STRAITS & COLOMBO.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due Bombay about
DUNERA	15th Apr. 4 P.M.	1st May

SAILINGS ALSO TO

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about
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Tickets Interchangeable.

P. & O. Australian tickets interchangeable with New Zealand Shipping Company (via Panama) or by Orient Line or by British India Company.

1st Saloon Passengers may travel by B.I.S.N. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors. Messrs. Gordon & Douglas, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,

22, Des Vieux Road Central, HONGKONG.

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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATES
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YOKOHAMA MARU 12,340 tons	Mon. 21st Apr. at 11 A.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KAMUKARA MARU 12,410 tons	Sat. 19th Apr. at 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI, and KOBE	IYO MARU 12,330 tons	Sat. 18th Apr. at Noon.
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORT SAID	ATSUUA MARU 15,980 tons	Sat. 2nd May at 11 A.M.
MELBOURNE VIA MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURSDAY, ISLANDS, SYDNEY	NIKKO MARU 9,800 tons	Wed. 23rd Apr. at 11 A.M.
NEW YORK VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO and PANAMA CANAL		For date of sailing Apply at the Company's Office
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO	TOYO MARU	Middle of April.
COLOMBO VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON	SHIMBU MARU	Fri. 18th Apr. at 11 A.M.
	RANGOON MARU	End of April.

On/Offing Shanghai and/or Moji. † Wireless telegraphy.

HONGKONG, VICTORIA, B.C. SEATTLE

VIA

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Next SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

† SUWA MARU ... Mon. 5th May, at 11 A.M.

On/Offing Manila, Eastbound.

For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

8, SUWA, 1st Floor, 1st Floor.

Telephone 222 and 228

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

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FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamer	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KOREA MARU	20,000	26th April, From YAMAGUCHI
NIPPON MARU	11,000	26th April, From YAMAGUCHI
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	26th May, From YAMAGUCHI
TENYO MARU	22,000	5th May.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	21st May.

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THENCE BY TRANS-ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamer	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SEIYO MARU	14,000	May 3rd.
KIYO MARU	17,000	July, 12th

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, Ltd. and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO. Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge. For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

T. DAIGO, Manager, King's Building.

Telephones 2274 and 2275

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MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATES
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"NERA" ... 10,000 tons	On or about 20th April.
	"SPHINX" ... 20,000 tons	do. 20th May.

MARSEILLES VIA HAIPHONG, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DIBOUT, SUEZ, PORT SAID ... "PAUL LECAT" 20,000 tons ... On or about 10th May.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

J. TOURNET.

Acting Agent,

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TELEPHONE 740.

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O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

LONDON and ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.
"CHIFUKU MARU" ... Sunday, 27th April.
GENOA—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamer.
"MITSUKI MARU" ... Monday, 14th April
MARSEILLES—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.
BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS DURBAN and CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.
"HIMALAYA MARU" ... Tuesday, 16th April.
BOMBAY COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.
"MITSUKI MARU" ... Monday, 14th April.
SAIGON

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N. Z. and ADELAIDE.
"KOSHO MARU" ... Monday, 14th April.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA—Regular fortnightly service touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

"CHICAGO MARU" ... Saturday, 19th April.

HAIPHONG—Three times a Month service.
"DAITOKU MARU" ... Tuesday, 22nd April.

JAPAN PORTS—Moji, Kobe, Yokohama.
"KENKON MARU" ... Wednesday, 16th April.

KEELUNG, TAKAO VIA SWATOW, AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the Spoon Yip wharf, near the Harbour Office.

For TAKAO VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.
"ROSHU MARU" ... Thursday, 24th April, at 9 a.m.

For KEELUNG VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

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No. 1, Queen's Building.

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SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

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"NANKING" ... June 19th, 1919.
"CHINA" ... April 22nd, 1919.

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OUTWARD MAILS.

*Correspondence bearing vessel's name, only.

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